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VISIT
WELLINGTON
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The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON
CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO
THE CINEMA YOU OUGHT TO SEE.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 304- BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid. Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viw), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Dec.	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
4.25			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
	CALEDONIA		7,622
14th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
21st ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
25th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
28th ,,			8,093
4th April	DONGOLA @		15,993
11th ,,	NALDERA		
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
26th Dec.	VARSOVA	Suez via Karachi
27th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
31st ,,	BAMORA	Suez via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
7th Jan.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon. Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departu
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami-	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan*
Atago Maru.	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	15th ,,	27th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	25 ,,	13 ,,
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	27 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J Katsumi	3930	17 ,,	31 ,,
Honolulu Maru.	R, Yamoni	5751	22 ,,	5 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,
Aotai Maru.	H. Meguro	7772	28 ,,	11 ,,
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	10 Jan.	24 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle. Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corperation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by customers not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance in an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
For particulars apply to :—
C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency,
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places. South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS;
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMEN and SALESWOMEN in the Singer Sewing Machine Co., U.S.A. Ltd., Vasant Building Sopari Bag Road, Parel, Bombay. See the MANAGER. 565

WANTED—A HINDU CORRESPONDENT, strong in English. Graduate will be preferred, no Sunday leave. Apply only by post stating salary, age and qualification to Mr. P. MAWANI, Damodar Building, Princess Street. A R 561

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. A

WANTED—Two Marathi speaking HINDOO LADIES as TEACHERS to teach Their Highnesses the Princesses and companions, one for the usual subjects of School curriculum and one for needle work, painting, etc: Pay according to qualifications Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE, before the 3rd January, 1925. 22361

HOUSES _ FLATS TO LET

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an Optician, TO LET a portion of a shop on best locality of Hornby Road, next to Empire Cinema. Apply Mr. DASTOOR. Fort Cash Chemists, Hornby Road Fort. C R566

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One LINO, American Model No. 14, used only for two years. Excellent condition, complete with matrices and accessories. Unique opportunity for Press owners. Apply with offer to the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay. K R554

ELECTRIC GENERATORS for Bungalow and Factory Lighting in all sizes suitable for 25 to 500 lights. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. K22307

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE ALLIANCE LAHORE.—Assists Parties seeking matches for their sons and daughters according to its scheme to the best of its Power No Registration fee is charged and no reward amount is fixed. Whatever one gladly and voluntarily promises to pay on success. Alliance thankfully agrees. Write to-day for this most beneficial and cheapest scheme. R532

FINANCIAL.

A THOROUGHLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 12,000 against security worth Rs. 40.000 repayable by 31st December 1925, or by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 22373

HOTELS

MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL.

FIRST Class Boarding and Lodging. A grand palatial bungalow, commanding excellent scenery for Rajas Jagirdars, Merchants, Chiefs, Gentlemen, Officials etc., etc. Also separate family quarters. For particulars, etc. apply to GOVINDJI VASANJI, Chowk Hall, Matheran or Grant Road, Bombay. 22373

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE LEGAL MAXIM DIARY is useful to Lawyers, Judges and others. A LEGAL MAXIM or a PRIVY COUNCIL or HIGH COURT ruling opens every page. Price Re.1. THE UNIVERSITY BOOK AGENCY, Lahore. L 22351

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC SPORTS YEOTMAL

10th to 13th January, 1925.

Open to all in C.P. and Berar.

HIS EXCELLENCY Dr. Sir Frank Sly Governor Patron of the Provincial Olympic Committee.

In all 46 items of Competition.

Final date for sending Entries is 5th January, 1925.

For particulars write to:—

Dr. S.K. KANE.
Secretary,
Olympic Sports, Yeotmal.

22364

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITS for the THIRTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION must be delivered at the TOWN HALL, Bombay on 3rd January, 1925, between 11 a.m to 5 p.m. 22350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE MYSORE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

WANTED.

(1) Energetic CANVASSING AGENTS in all Districts to sell our Shares on liberal Commission. Apply Sharply.

(2) An Experienced Expert to Manufacture High Class Cigarettes on good salary. Apply with previous service and Testimonials.

HAJEE ZACKRIA SAIT & SONS,
Managing Agents,
29, Malawalli Rama Row's Lane,
Bangalore City.

22384

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. LINDSAY.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1924. 22374

REWARD OF RS. 100

THE abovementioned reward will be paid by the Commissioner of Police to any person giving information leading to the arrest of one SOMAYA SOOBA, Bill Collector of the Bombay Glass Manufacturing Co. who has absconded after Manufacturing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 761-14-6.

DESCRIPTION OF SOMAYA SOOBA—Hindu Konkani, aged about 45 years, height 5" 5½", sallow complexion, medium build, native of big Yermal, Post Kap, Taluka Udipi, District Mangalore.

His wife named Rukubai is reported to be residing at Manadipatna, Post Office Moolky, District Mangalore.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from this date.

P. A. KELLY
Commissioner of police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1924. 22380

NOTICE.

BE it known to all that I, RAJYA BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR KALYANMAL TILOKCHAND, of Indore and owner of the firms of Tilokchand Kalyanmal at Bombay, Indore, and Ujjain, do hereby revoke the General Powers of Attorney executed by me in Indore and Bombay in favour of Hiralal Chunnilal Patni. He is no longer my Mukhtiar, Agent or servant and has no power to do any of the acts which I authorised him to do by virtue of the general powers of Attorney mentioned above. He has no longer any power to represent me before any Bank or Bankers, Court officers, traders, Limited concerns or any other persons, Corporations or any other thing whatsoever. Whatever powers he had by virtue of the said general powers of Attorney to draw hundies, cheques, drafts and promissory notes etc., etc., or to raise loans, borrow or lend money for me or on my behalf, or to do any other business or thing whatsoever is hereby revoked. Any act or thing done by the said Hiralal Chunnilal Patni by virtue of the aforesaid General Powers of Attorney, after the signing of this notice, will no longer be binding on me or my heirs, executors or assigns. He has no longer any connection whatsoever with me or any of my firms or with any of my business dealings or private affairs whatsoever. I hereby repudiate all acts, things, whatsoever done by the aforesaid Hiralal Chunnilal Patni which is manifestly prejudicial to my interests and contrary to the express directions issued by me to him in that behalf.

Dated, Indore, 23rd. Decr. 1924.

KALYANMAL TILOKCHAND.

574

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1, THAKORDWAR, 11, JUMA MUSJID, SHAW MEMORIAL STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay, is the owner and the Sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 5066 on the 16th day of November, 1924.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 16th day of Decr. 1924.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay,
Attorneys for The Western
India Match Company, Limited.

22300

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 27th instant at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-Goods, etc.

AT 2—30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS DEOJI & OTHERS TAPESTRY LINED, CHESTERFIELD SUITES FANCY CABINETS, BOOK CASE, SILVER SHOW CASES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, ALLON MOTOR-CYCLE CARPETS SILVERWARE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow next to Lal-Chimney Lamington Road Byculla very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboards dumbwaiter, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite fancy drawing room Cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Singers' Sewing machine, Gramophone, Carpets electric lamps, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, 1 Allon Motor-Cycle in perfect running order, glass crockery, platedware etc.

Property of E. Slater, Esqr., and others.

BONA-FIDE SALE on VIEW.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE BANJAMIN'S HIGH CLASS UP-TO-DATE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HARICHAND'S STEEL SAFE HANDSOME LARGE SIDE-BOARDS, HALL CABINETS, AND BILLIARD TABLE, BY BANJAMIN, RICH UPHOLSTERED SOFA, CABINETS, CHESTERFIELD AND DRAWING ROOM SUITES CABINETS GRAMOPHONE, OIL PAINTINGS, ELECTRIC HALL CHANDELIERS, MARBLE STATUES, PEDESTALS BRONZE FIGURES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, HALL CLOCKS, MAJOLICA FLOWER STANDS, (1) SEVEN SEATER ADULLPHIA MOTOR-CAR, (1) FIVE SEATER HUMBER MOTOR-CAR AND ALSO (1) 3 H.P. NEW IMPERIAL MOTOR-CYCLE, ETC., ETC.

By order of Nasarwanji Patel, Esqr., to be sold TO-DAY THURSDAY, at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) "Munim Villa" corner of Napean Sea Road and Narayan Dabholker Road,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Taxas Oil Company, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 29th day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at Sorab House, Marzban Road Fort, the entire stock of office furniture such as roll top office, large and small writing table, revolving chairs, 1 American automatic Diebold safe 68" by 38, 2 Godrej's Safes, size 43 by 31, steel and wooden file cabinets, almost new Underwood typewriters, large copy, 36 by 26, wooden cupboard, cashier counter, with brass railings, cheque protectograph electric lamps and fans, typewriter table, etc., etc.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE OF THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 4, 6, 8. & 10.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

FEATURING ENGLAND'S GREATEST ACTOR

MATHESON LANG.

Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT. UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.

A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"THE GREEN TEMPTATION"

Featuring BETTY COMPSON

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"HAROLD LLOYD NIGHT."

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ALL CHAPLIN PICTURES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

THIS WEEK

SITA VANVAS.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

Corner—Grant Road, Bombay

on THURSDAY, the 25th Dec 1924 at 3 p.m.

VIDYAHARAN

on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1924 at 8-30 p.m.

SHAP SAMBHRAM

on SUNDAY, the 28th Dec. 1924 at 3 p.m.

SAMSHAYAKALLOL

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)

Manager.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

DELHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

The city wears wintry aspects, the cold season having commenced in right earnest. The health of the city has little deteriorated. In fact we are having more cradles and less coffins. As many as 260 new babes were born during the last week, a record bound to delight the hearts of those who like Mrs. Asquth believe in more children, and of course, blight the hopes of the birth control enthusiasts. Out of the 260 babes, 133 belong to the fair-sex This is welcome since the present age is essentially the Age of Eve.

Christmas Week promises to be as gay as ever. We have many entertainments listed, including the 'Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts' which opened in a splendid pandal on Wednesday last. It is the scene of much gaiety and animation, every evening. Fairly large crowds are being attracted to it daily. Exhibits from different parts of India, are displayed in tempting stalls. Ivory work of Madras, Jari work of Bombay, Muradabad brasswares, Kashmir embroideries, silks of Benares, Jaipur and Jodhpur curios, are well represented. Foreign goods are also on show, but these could have been better reserved for a different occasion. To exhibit foreign goods in an 'exhibition of Indian arts and crafts' is to defeat the very objects for which these exhibitions are held. Amusements section is quite strong, but the sale of 'whisky' and 'brandy' must be stopped. Everywhere attempts are being made to discourage drinking, but here it seems facilities for boozing are only on the wing. In Bombay and Calcutta the fair sex constitutes a large portion of the audience at these shows, but here Eve was conspicuous by her absence, for she is still locked in purdah in the city.

WAR IN DELHI.

Delhi has witnessed many baths of blood, since its birth but it will be afforded an opportunity of seeing the civilized man's ways of war. Fortunately the military campaign we shall witness is only a fictitious one. It is intended to give the troops an exercise on the art of fighting. The campaign will commence on the 15th January and last for three days. It will be based on an imaginary campaign in which an army from the Punjab advances on Delhi, the fortified capital of the United Provinces, whose army is concentrating west of the fortress. Each belligerent is particularly anxious to gain an initial success in order to induce a third imaginary State, Rajputana, to come on its side. Originally it was intended that bridging the Jumna should be part of the work of the defending forces but the damage done by the floods has compelled the authorities to abandon this idea. All the weapons of 'civilized' warfare will be used. This war though fictitious one means no little expenditure.

BOY-SCOUTING.

Boy-scouting is progressing splendidly. The report of the Delhi Boy Scouts' Provincial Association for the last year shows a year of steady development. There are now 245 active Boy Scouts divided into 11 troops, 64 Wolf Cubs and 20 Scoutmasters and Assistants on the rolls of the Association. During the course of the year the Delhi Scouts did useful work, by assisting in a scheme of an anti-Malaria campaign and rendered yeomen service for the refugees of the recent floods in the neighbourhood of Delhi. The future programme includes the bringing out of a first class Magazine for boys and girls in India. The magazine will also include scout and girl-guide features.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Municipal debates are here a tame affair. We have no petti-coat members to enliven the proceedings, nor there are flarry Lauders to brighten the atmosphere with their sparkling humour. Business is transacted in the most insipid fashion. Issues are decided on communal considerations. If a Hindu fathers a proposal Muslims must oppose him and *vice-versa*. This has been the most scandalous feature of the city administration, but it is expected the inauguration of mixed electorates would end the dirty game. Another feature of our municipal administration is that the presiding deity is still a member of the Bureaucrat Brotherhood. An official still presides over the city-fathers. Debates like a Lilliputian Nawab. This is a big hitch to the growth of local self-government in the city and it is high time the municipality was liberated from the official leading strings, and allowed to elect its own president.

The capital of the Empire has few facilities for bathing and swimming. Lahore, Amritsar, and even Rawalpindi have public baths, but here we have not a single decent tank. The Municipal Engineer has, therefore, framed a scheme whereby three tanks will be constructed (1) at Queen's Garden, (2) near Jama Masjid. (3) at Deputy Ganj Sadar Bazar. Each tank is estimated to cost Rs. 6.660 each.

A CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

DARBHANGA'S ADVICE TO ZEMINDARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Presiding at the annual conference of the Zemindars of the three Eastern provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam held to-day, the Maharaja of Darbhanga sounded a note of warning against the policy of drift adopted by the landed aristocracy in the past and appealed to them to bestir themselves so as not to be exploited by the interested and disingenuous, who were bent upon under-mining their influence by creating a gulf between landlords and tenants. He asked the Zemindars to set their face against tenancy legislation, but at the same time exhorted them to improve the lot of their tenants. Referring to the political situation in the country, the President suggested the formation of a conservative party consisting of all solid and stable elements with a view to check all tendencies towards excess and not let the country drift into channels of reaction. He suggested that this party should be an All-India organisation with provincial branches.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 Ex-Dividend.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

London, Dec. 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Firm.
Bar Gold £4.8.6. Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16. Dull.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.43
Christiania	31.27
Amsterdam	11.64
Switzerland	24.26
Prague	155.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 23.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 7/8.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Fine Trade 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 20 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 23.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 1/2 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £101 3/16 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £92 7/8 —1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 15/16 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £116. unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 57 1/4 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 —1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49 plus 1.00 nominal.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 unchgd.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 23.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £48. (Yesterday's 47 3/4 Telegraphic Correction.)
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN STRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

In the Share Market jutes opened strong in sympathy with hessians and eased off somewhat on profit taking. The tone however remained firm and some of stocks recorded advances. In coals some enquiry existed for Borrea and Sowardih. The former appreciated over a rupee in value. Lakurka also was better. Teas continues steady with little or no outside demand for moment. In miscellaneous no fresh features fall to be reported. Government securities were practically unaltered. The stock exchange will close this evening for X'mas and New Year holidays and reopen on 2nd January, 1925. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 66/9, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 103/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 103/2.

Banks:—Central Bank 22/12.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 71, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 113.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes:—Albion 470, Alliance 661/8, Anglo-India 421/8, Auckland 288, Belvedere 609, Budge Budge 472/8 Champdany 220/8, Cheviot 297, Clive 44/2, Craig 5/14, Dalhousie 42/8, Delta 529, Empire 58/12, Fort Gloster 980, Gondalpara 1010, Gourepore 750, Hooghly ord 83, Howrah 45/8, Kamarhatty 680, Kankinarah 552, Jennison 978/8, Lansdowne 364, Lawrence 661/8, Nainati 537, National 816/8, New Central pref 110, Northbrook 63, Orient 235, Standard 450, Union 620.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/8, Bengal 573, Borrea 18/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/12, Chatbar 3/4, Equitable 18/4, Lakurka 20/12, New Beerbhoom 35/12, Sendra 17/12, South Karanpura 10, Sowardih 2/2, Talcher 6/8, C P Cements annas 14.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation ord 5/6, Burma Corporation 10/4, Indian Wood Products 7, Central Hydraulic Pressing 241/6.

Tea Companies:—Looban 18/4, Rutema 21/4, Tezpore 13/4, Tumsong 23/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and five-thirty-second pence.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Dec. 23.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Transfers.

No allotments were made for Bills.

COUNCIL BILLS AND T. T.

The following Press communique is issued by the Deputy Controller of the Currency:—

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday, December 23rd, was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders, 338.50 lakhs.

Tenders accepted as follows:—

(a) Immediates at 1s. 6 3/16d. (allotted in full), 50.00 lakhs.

Intermediates at 1s. 6 5/32d., 27.67 lakhs.

(b) Deferreds at 1s. 6 1/8d., 22.33 lakhs.

(c) Bills, nil.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 23.

Tin Block £268 3/4.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

24th December, 1924.

To-day Reuter reported 21 to 32 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on Wall St. and local traders selling and some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 23rd Inst. from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Expect downward tendency to continue".

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 23rd Inst. (5-30 p.m.) as under:—

"Featureless market under holiday influence but steady tone continued. Improvement in Manchester. Whilst not expecting much rise in the immediate future we consider purchases on breaks of new crop positions."

In response to a moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 450 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening one Japanese House sold and the prices declined to Rs. 449 1/2. Around this level Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator bought lifting the market to Rs. 452. On selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators the market eased again and closed at Rs. 448 1/2 at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 437 and adfancing to Rs. 438 1/2 closed at Rs. 436 on Commission Houses selling, Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 428 and improving to Rs. 429 1/2 closed at Rs. 426 F. G. Bengal Dec/Jan. and March were nominally quoted Rs. 374 and Rs. 370 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday. The Sewri market is closed to-day. The local markets are entirely closed on the 25th and 26th Inst. an account of Xmas holidays and no reports will be issued.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

24th December 1924.

New York Market, 23rd Dec. 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
Dec.			23.38	
23.58 Jan.	23.65+07	23.52—06	23.37	—21
23.99 Mar.		23.95—04	23.78	—21
24.36 May			24.15	—21
24.53 July			24.28	—25
24.06 Oct.			24.74	—32

New York Spot on 22nd Dec. 24.10 plus .15.

New Orleans Spot on 22nd Dec. 23.85 plus .10

Telegraphic market advices:—Small market. Scattered long liquidation by local operators and Wall St.

January highest 23.66 (10-11 a.m.), lowest 23.32 (2-07 p.m.), range .34 points.

Liverpool Market, 23rd Dec. 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.12 Jan.			13.08	—04
13.19 Mar.	13.16—03	13.17—02	13.14	—05
13.28 May	13.26—02	13.26—02	13.23	—05
13.31 July			13.26	—05
12.98 Oct.			12.93	—05
Egyptian				
27.30 Jan.			27.55	+25
26.40 Mar.			....	
25.35 May			25.60	+25
21.00 Nov.			....	

Tlegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 200,000.

(2) Market supported by good trade fixing call sales. Good reports from Manchester.

(3) Private reports confirm good business Manchester but India not yet important factor.

American Cross Rate 4.70 1/2.

New York Market will be closed on 25th December and 1st January.

Liverpool Market will be closed on 25th, 26th and 27th December and 1st January.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Total Day's Sales:—
at Liverpool 5.000
On Spec. and for Exp. 100.
Of East Indian Nil.
Universal Standard 13.38. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 29.35.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpor at closing time.':—

March	23.92
May	24.29
July	24.42

New York Noon Call:—

March.	23.93
May	24.30
July	24.43

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	23.73
May	24.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.	
December	13.07	—.5
January	13.08	—.4
February	13.09	—.5
March	13.14	—.5
April	13.16	—.5
May	13.23	—.5
June	13.23	—.5
July	13.26	—.5
August	13.18	—.5
September	13.19	—.5
October	12.93	—.5
November	12.84	—.5
December	12.80	—.5

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

SCINDE:—	
Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
Fine	11.90
BENGAL:—	
Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00
OOMRA:—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
BROACH:—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Market was firm with considerable cloth enquiry. And yarns improved on demand.

New York, Dec. 23.

Demand Bills 4.69.50.

London, Dec. 23.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris —.
Germany 109.97.
Italy 19.770,000 M.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price.	
January	13.11	—.1
February	13.10	—.4
March	13.17	—.3
May	13.26	—.2
July	13.29	—.2
October	12.97	—.1

EGYPTIANS.

January	27.60 plus	.30
March	26.80 ,,	.40
May	25.80 ,,	.45

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 23.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's price.	
January	23.37	—.21
March	23.78	—.21
May	24.15	—.21
July	24.28	—.25

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices.	
January	13.08	—.4
March	13.14	—.5
May	13.23	—.5
July	13.26	—.5

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices.	
December	28.25 plus	.25
January	27.55 ,,	.25
February	27.10 ,,	.25
March	26.65 ,,	.25
April	26.10 ,,	.25
May	25.60 ,,	.25
June	25.10 ,,	.25
July	24.30 ,,	.25
August	24.25 ,,	.25
September	23.70 ,,	.25
October	23.20 ,,	.25
November	22.25 ,,	.25

AMERICAN MARKETS. COTTON.

New York, Dec. 23.

Day's Recipts at all U.S. Ports 44.000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2.000
Day's Exports to Continent 18.000.
Futures at New York:—

January	23.37	—.21
March	23.78	—.21
May	24.15	—.21
July	24.28	—.25

Spot Cotton at New York 23.90 —.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.60 plus .
Futures at New Orleans:—

March	23.71	—.23
May	24.01	—.22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 7/8.
Silver Foreign mined 67 1/4.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 23.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb quoted 64/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 65.
Tone:—Quiet. Easier on American decline.
Australian Dec/Jan. Sellers 65/6.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Paid Sellers 62/9.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb. Value 62.
Two Club Calcutta A/M Paid 62.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 20/3.
June/July Sellers 17/6.
July/Sept. Sellers 17/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 17/3 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. Sellers 17/3 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 24 (5 p.m.)

Ready prices have further declined by about 4 to 6 annas per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,900 bags, showing a fair record of off-take.

Java Forward prices have improved by about 2 to 4d. per cwt and New Crop Java Sugar prices by 2 to 3d. in yesterday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17-8 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 19/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 17/12 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 18 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/10 per cwt.
Shipment December Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 18/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
D/J. Sellers £24 1/8.
Tone:—Prices are normal unchanged.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Decr. Sellers 47/6.
Buyers etc. Jan/Apl. Done Sellers 47/9.

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine D/J. Sellers 22 1/2.
Linseed La-Plata Argentine:—
D/J. Sellers 22 1/2.
J/F. Sellers 22 1/2.
Tone:—Dull, inactive, Buyers scarce.
Cottonseeed Bombay:—
D/J. Sellers £11.
Catorseed Bombay:—
J/F. Sellers £23 7/8.

London, Dec. 23.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay arrived at £24 1/8 and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi for January/February Shipment at 62/9 and for May/June Shipment at 60/7 1/2. In Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Calcutta for April/May Shipment at 62. In Gram Peas Karachi for December/January Shipments to London at 44.

Market was quiet.

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 22,33,000 at 1/6 .125.

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On Calcutta Rs. 73,21,000 at 1/6.177
On Bombay Rs. 4,46,000 at 1/6.158.

Tenders for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6. 1/8 will receive allotment approximately 89.28 per cent and for immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6. 5/32 will be allotted about 89.28 per cent, above that rate will be accepted in full.

The highest tender for Bills was 1/6 3/32. for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 1/8 and for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 3/16.

The total sales of the day amounted to Rs. 1.00.00.000.

London, Dec. 23.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was dull and not active and buyers were scarce. Closed at 22 1/2 sellers for December/January Shipment and £22 1/2 sellers for Jan./Feb. Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan. Sellers £11.

Castorseed Bombay Jan/Feb. Sellers £23 7/8.

METALS.

London, Dec. 23

English best Selected Copper £70 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £67.
Copper Braziers £86 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 15/16.
Hard Spelter 29 7/8. Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 23.

Ferozepore Real Bold Dec/Jan. Sellers £29 7/8.
Toria Dec./Jan. Selers £21 1/2.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec. Sellers £23 5/8
Market was slow and on easy side.

London, Dec. 23.

Ferozepore Real Bold D/J. Sellers £30 7/8
Toria D/J. Sellers £21 1/8.
Brown Cawnpore N/D. Sellers £22 5/8.
Tone:—Slow. Easy side.

London, Dec. 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 19.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot January 19 5/8.
Tone:—Very steady little doing.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 23.

Karachi Barley Dec./Jan. Sellers 42/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Since we wrote this report last Friday there has been a holiday feeling about and fluctuations have been small:—

New York, 18-12-24:—23.55 January; 23.98 March; 24.33 May; 24.52 July.

New York, 23-12-24:—23.37 January; 23.78 March; 24.15 May; 24.28 July.

—.18 January; —.20 March; —.18 May; —.24 July.

Liverpool 18-12-24:—13.11 January; 13.19 March; 13.29 May; 13.30 July.

Liverpool 23-12-24:—13.08 January; 13.14 March; 13.23 May; 13.26 July.

—.03 January; —.05 March; —.06 May; —.04 July.

The tenth Ginning Report was issued on Saturday and stated that 12,736,000 bales had been ginned up till 13th December. This figure whilst being slightly in excess of what was expected had practically no effect on prices, the market generally being more interested now in the possibilities of consumption than in the slight variations of the supply position. The gradual improvement of trade conditions in the Continent and Lancashire are being reflected in the large exports to these places. These figures are impressive and the market realises that even should the crop ultimately total 13½ million bales the supply may only be sufficient to meet the expanding consumption. Owing to the holidays we don't expect much fluctuations between now and the end of the month, but after the turn of the year we look for a slowly advancing market as the supplies in the South diminish.

The local market has been quiet with a sagging tendency owing to increasing arrivals which are gradually bringing the price of Spot cotton into line with Futures. We do not expect this development to be completed until about the middle of January. As we anticipate American cotton will be on a higher level by that date, we do not favour short sales in the local market, except in conjunction with purchases of Americans. Although this market recently has been dull in tone, its movement has been disappointing to the large Bear element which undoubtedly exists. The reasons for this are as follows:—(1) It is now becoming evident there is not a bumper crop in India, the outturn in Berar, Khandesh and Moghlai districts being disappointing. (2) The crop has been very late and export requirements for early shipment have been considerable. (3) Local mills hold practically no stocks of raw cotton and have been and must continue to be buyers of enough to keep their spindles working. (4) Bears are realising that prices are now at a level at which it is dangerous to be short, and the lower level of price must encourage Bull sentiment.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our constituents the compliments of the season and all prosperity in the New Year.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 24th December 1924.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone and Century	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth (Light weight), No. 3202-3203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	9
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	6
Sundari Brand per lb	1	4	6
Salits:—			
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	9
Textile per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	7	
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Londard per piece	6	4	0
Phoenix per piece	6	4	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	5	
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	10	
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	6	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	4	
E. D. Rachael per piece	5	4	
Cibrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	12	

Remarks:—

This Association will observe a close holiday for to-morrow.

COAL ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 23

The members of the Indian Coal Committee have arrived in Madras from their visit to Singapore and Ceylon. They visited the Madras port to-day, and were later to meet the Agent of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has intimated to the Committee its decision to confine itself to the general expression of opinion in regard to the coal trade in reply to the questionnaire and not to give oral evidence. In their view, the only concern among the consumers of coal in this Presidency was to obtain supplies of reasonably good qualities at a reasonable cost. It was generally accepted that good Bengal coal compared favourably with the Natal product although, at equal prices, preference would probably be given to the latter as deliveries of the latter as a rule contain a smaller percentage of slack than is found in the bulk of the Bengal coal arriving in Madras. More effective screening would immediately remedy the defect and would tend to popularise Bengal coal to consumers, both in the home and foreign markets.

The Committee are to re-assemble in Calcutta after the Christmas holidays. A press representative was furnished with some particulars by Mr. Noyce, president of the Committee.

AT SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.

In the course of an interview regarding the evidence of the merchants of Singapore and Colombo on the questionnaire circulated to them, Singapore merchants were of opinion that there was considerable prejudice there amongst the consumers against Indian coal which would be hard to overcome. In their opinion, it would be necessary for the Indian exporters to be prepared to sell coal at a loss for some considerable period, to export for the bunkering trade only good coal of well known and definite brands and to bring their methods of payment into line with those of their competitors in order to recover any considerable share of local coal sales. Colombo merchants were not prepared to experiment with Indian coal unless the Indian exporter was prepared to standardise and guarantee the qualities and reduce the price.

A representative of the British India Steam Navigation Company which is still using Indian coal stated to the Committee while in Colombo that if proper qualities were obtained and that if coal was properly worked in the furnaces, it compared very favouably with other coal and that a mixture of Indian and Australian coal compared very favourably with Welsh coal.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

There has been light local falls of snow in Kashmir with few falls of rain in North-West Frontier Province.

Information regarding depression in Persia is scanty.

Forecast.—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 23.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.987	Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0	"
Dew Point	60.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	66%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum do. do.	71.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, E, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	161	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in	Dec.	h. m.	ft. m.
W.	24	9 4	27 0	24	3 3	19 10
		22 16	29 1		15 31	15 3
Th.	25	10 1	27 7	25	4 2	19 1
		23 4	30 2		16 19	14 5
Fri.	26	10 56	28 1	26	5 14	18 4
		23 52	30 11		17 8	13 11
Sa.	27	14 58	26 5	27	0 48	19 4
		5 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	28	0 37	31 2	28	6 51	17 5
		12 36	28 3		18 39	14 4
M	29	1 23	31 0	29	7 41	17 4
		13 24	27 11		19 24	15 3
Tu	30	2 7	26 4	30	8 33	17 6
		14 5	27 3		20 9	16 6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 25 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 26 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 10m Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 30 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Dec. 31 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES ASSOCN.

19TH CONFERENCE AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Dec. 23.

The 19th conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association has begun here. Delegates from all parts of India are taking part in it. Sir Mahomed Shafi Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council presided at the opening ceremony of the exhibition connected with the conference and also distributed prizes at a baby show. Lieut Colonel Lagsley I.M.S., civil surgeon, Agra, took the chair at the first of a series of functions. Lieut Colonel C.A. Dunn I.M.S., Director of Public health, United Provinces, presided at the second function when an address was presented by the Chairman of the Reception Committee which detailed at great length the restrictions and restraints which were imposed by the Government upon a deserving body of men whose crying need was a five years course besides many other privileges which they ought to have. In reply Lt. Col. Dunn said he always had the interest of the Sub-Assistant surgeons at heart and was fully in sympathy with their efforts to raise the educational and professional status of their class. "While declaring myself in sympathy with your objects", said Lt. Col. Dunn, "you must thoroughly understand that I speak in my personal capacity and not as an official of the Government whose views on this subject I am not authorised to convey to you. I personally hope to see in the near future the disappearance of the difference between medical graduates of the Universities and the licentiates of the Agra and the other medical schools. I hope to see the preliminary educational standard for those commencing a career in the medical schools raised to that of the Universities and the standard of teaching after medical education has commenced made equal to that of the Universities as is the case in Great Britain.

Sir Mohamed Shafi presided at the third function when Major M. A. Rahman I. M. S., Principal, Medical School, Agra, welcomed him on behalf of the members of the Reception Committee and said the association had branches in every province. It was founded in 1906 and claimed to be one of the oldest of all service associations in India. The members who were in Government service formed a very useful body of public servants and the members of the Reception Committee were to be congratulated on enlisting the sympathies of such an eminent personage as Sir Mohamed Shafi whose eminent services to the country would never be forgotten.

Sir Mohamed delivered a very sympathetic and encouraging speech in reply. He said their conference was a very useful institution. It enabled them to meet and discuss matters of professional interest and they had every reason to be proud of their achievements.

The baby show at which Sir Mohamed distributed the prizes was a great success. Mrs. Nevill, Mrs. Lapsley and Mrs. Rahman judged the babies.

THE MONARCH OF AGUE MIXTURES *is*

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS *is*

BELL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7 THE AGUE MIXTURE FOR MONARCHS.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

MR. MACFADYEN'S EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

In connection with the misfeasance summons issued against certain Directors and auditors of the Alliance Bank of Simla (in Liquidation) Mr. Melville MacFawyen was further cross-examined before Mr. Justice Page to-day at the High Court. The witness said:—

"When I arrived home in 1921,I made personal investigation into the affairs of Messrs. Boulton Brothers. I made a report setting out my views. That report was placed before my colleagues in London, Mr. Buck, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Sir James Walker. I suggested a certain course namely, that we must endeavour to link up with a bigger bank at home. The Directors unanimously approved of that policy. Simla was consulted by wire and they also approved of my proposals. Thereupon, I started negotiations with Lord Inchcape and Sir David Yule. In the middle of these negotiations Mr. Buck having returned to Simla sent me a telegram entirely altering Simla's point of view and stating that they did not agree to my pessimistic views and that unless I modified them they would cancel my powers. Thereupon, I wrote a letter on December 22nd, pointing out that if they modified the policy as embodied in their telegram to me, seeing that the position was perfectly sound and the reserve fund was intact, they would be endeavouring to bolster up an unsound position." The witness next said, "I came to the conclusion that our provisional balance of thirty lacs was too high and I maintained that opinion throughout. In the 1922 balance sheet we reduced that figure by Rs. 10 lacs. On March 6th 1922. I wrote a letter addressed to Mr. Buck, Mr. Betman and Mr. Whyatt. The gist of that letter was that Mr. Wyatt on his arrival in India had found no justification for the optimistic view telegraphed by the Directors in India.

Question.—And you yourself would not be in a position to sign the balance sheet by reason of what you had learnt while in London as to the position there, unless satisfactory agreement was arrived at on one of the lines of the negotiations which you had started in London?

Answer.—That is so.

Mr. Wyatt in reply said in his opinion it was not an optimistic wire from the Directors in India which prevented negotiations going on?

Mr. Macfayden.—I do not agree. I contradicted it.

The witness next said that in the balance sheet for 1922 the Bank made complete provision for every thing which the Boulton Brothers owned the Bank. They did not deduct £20,000 but 20 lakhs or £130,000.

A BAD DEBT.

Q.—Did you not consider the Boulton Brothers' debt bad to the extent of 20 lakhs?

A.—Much more than that.

Q.—Was that portion of debt you provided for in this manner, namely 20 lakhs purchased on banking business in London?

A.—We had to give them credit for that amount.

Q.—Do you think that a proper way to represent that transaction which you put in your balance sheet as "Purchase Price of London banking business"?

A.—Yes. That is what we considered fair way to place the position before the share-holders. We thought it a fairer description of what we actually did than putting in the phrase "goodwill."

The witness then went on to say that the report issued with the balance about (?) was signed by him. 42 lakhs was mentioned as open reserve that had been entirely swallowed up with a further sum of lakhs for bad and doubtful debts. In order to provide for the amount the Boulton Brothers owed the Bank, it required the mobilisation of the Bank's secret reserve and open reserve of 42 lakhs.

Q.—Rather than disclose that you had 20 lakhs of a bad debt you wiped it off altogether?—Naturally.

What reserve did you appropriate?—That must have been debited to the suspense interest.

A PRUDENT BANKER.

The witness next said that every penny owing by the Boulton Brothers was provided for in the balance sheet. He did not think that any prudent banker would have done more than what the Directors did because it would have destroyed their credit. The Directors had to deal with this matter in as prudent a manner as possible and if he had to do it again he would do it tomorrow.

When you paid the preference dividend for the half year ending June 30th 1922 you paid it out of anticipated profits?—Not on anticipated profits but on the actual profits telegraphed from the branches.

Before paying that dividend did you, out of the actual profit or anticipated profit or trading profit for that year, set aside anything for bad and doubtful debts?—Yes. The whole of the balance of the profit and loss account was available for bad and doubtful debts.

Court.—You say this is what you call an *interim* dividend: you paid it before you actually got the final figure on which the balance sheet was based. I npoint of fact you had not allocated a sum for bad and doubtful debt out of the revenue when you paid that dividend?—It had been allocated. We knew roughly what the bad and doubtful debts would be and we provided for them.

Examined by Mr. Langford James on behalf of Mr. Davies the witness said he had never heard it suggested before by anybody that this was not a proper profit and loss account. It would show the excess of the annual profits over the annual expenses or vice versa. In the profit and loss account as such no depreciation of property or anything of that sort came in.

At any time had any of you the slightest intention to pay dividends other than out of the profits made during the year or standing at the account of profit and loss?—Certainly not.

Were any securities sold to pay for the dividends?—Certainly not.

It is suggested that you dishonestly put these amounts in the balance sheet?—That is absolutely untrue.

You wiped the 20 lakhs entirely off your balance sheet?—Yes.

Therefore, it was not shown as an asset at all in your balance sheet?—No.

I suggest to you that over and above everything you had 20 lakhs of your secret reserve in the fund?—Yes.

The 42 lakhs of rupees reserve fund was intact?—Absolutely.

Coming to the interim dividend in 1922 did you and your co-Directors consider at the time whether you were justified in paying that interim dividend from this broad point of view?—We did.

RESERVE FUND GONE.

What conclusion did you come to and why?—We had the audit of Mr. Wyatt which showed what our total assets were and what we would have to provide for all bad and doubtful debts and other things. We saw also we had a certain amount of definite profits from the branches. That statement showed that in paying Rs. 162,000 we had sufficient also in other reserves to meet any bad and doubtful debts which might arise in the forthcoming balance sheet.

Taking the balance sheet of 1922 as it ultimately appears what does it convey to the ordinary intelligent man with regard to the reserve fund of the bank?—It conveys that the reserve fund had gone.

And still the bank was solvent?—Yes.

Why?—Does it convey that to the ordinary intelligent man?—Because on the other side of the balance sheet you will see "Sterling estimate considered bad or doubtful—50 lakhs."

That wipes out the whole of the reserve funds?—And more.

Leaving the rest of the balance of profit still available?—Yes; absolutely available.

What would have been the effect of not paying that six per cent. dividend on the preference shares?—Our opinion then was that it meant the end of the Bank.

If you had not paid that six per cent. preference dividend you would have had to shut your doors?—Absolutely.

In July 1922 the general consensus of opinion of the Board was that thirty lakhs was a fair figure for the London business?—That was so.

Witness said, that in 1921 he took the view that the debt of £400,000 of Messrs. Boulton Brothers was properly secured. On the advice of their auditors the amount was reduced to £300,000. The auditors were inclined to take a stricter view of the securities than the Directors in England.

This closed the *de bene esse* examination.

SREE ANDHRA JATHEEYA KALASALA MACHILIPATNAM.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal for funds for the above Kalashala of Machilipatnam has been issued over the signatures of persons noted below:—

Messrs. V. J. Patel, (President Bombay Corporation.)

R. B. Lotwala (Proprietor, Hindustan.)

K. Natarajan (Editor, The Indian Social Reform.)

N. M. Joshi, (Servants of India Society.)

J. K. Mehta (Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce and Bureau.)

S. L. Silam (Member, Bombay Corporation.)

G. L. Narasimham, (Dy. Land Manager Bombay Improvement Trust.)

L. R. Tairsee (Member, Bombay Corporation.)

G. K. Devadhar, (Servant of India Society.)

V. J. Mistari, (Secretary Mullan Resident Association.)

Annie Beasant D. L. (Theosophical Society.)

Mrs. Sarojni Naidu (Member, Bombay Corporation.)

Bai Ratunbai Virji Trust Mullan Guzrati Marati Shala.

Mrs. Avanthikhabai Gokhale, Member of the Bombay Corporation etc.

Miss Buchubai Lotewala (Member of Bomay Corporation.)

Mr. Barjorgi Framji Bharucha.

"On behalf of the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala Machilipatam, one of the earliest National Educational Institutions in our Country we approach the Public of Bombay City as well as of the Presidency for help. The Kalashala was founded in 1907 by a band of earnest men foremost amongst whom was the late K. Hanumantha Row, M.A., B.L., who gave up his flourishing practice at the bar in order to work up this institute and visualise before his country, the promise and fulfilment of the New Age. During the past seventeen years the institution has grown from strength to strength weathering many a storm and keeping aloft the banner of National Education. It has ever sought to preserve a due harmony between literary and vocational trainning and has revived the ancient crafts of Printing and dyeing and carpet weaving for which the town of Machilipatam is noted.

"It is a residential institution with a well equipped Mechanical Engineering Section and an Oriental painting section which is taking a leading part in the Artistic Renaissance in South India and has attracted wide attension throughout the Country and a History and Economic Section which bids fair to be a School of Research and is growing more and more popular amongst the young men of the Andhradesa. It has introduced Hindi into the Curriculum of Studies as the National language in the place of English. It is drawing into its Staff teachers from other Provinces and has been attracting students from distant parts and thus has become in every respect a genuine National Institution. It has received the appreciation of such great persons viz., Mahatma Gandhi, Dr Annie Beasant, Sreemati Sarojini Devi, Swami Sradhanandji, and Mr. James H. Cousins and others.

"The Kalasala is maintained at a cost of Rs. 30,000 a year and depends on the annual Dipavali collections for a good proportion thereof. It is also trying to build up a permanent Fund called "Hanumantaraya Nidhi" which is to fetch by way of interest the whole of the annual expenditure. A party of the teachers is raising up funds at Madras under the auspices of the leading persons there. Another party of the teachers with Mr. C Srinivasa Rao the Principal at its head and D. Jankiram Roy, Civil Engineer and Chief Scout Master as his Assistant have come to organise collections here. Accordingly we appeal to the Citizens of Bombay as well as of the Presidency members of all Communities and of all Political persuasions to record general help to the Institution."

GENERAL MEMBERS.

The following are the names of gentlemen and ladies who have become General Members of the above Institute:—

1. Mr. Shanker Sayanna Parsha; 2. Mr. S. L. Silam; 3. Mr. K. Natrajan; 4. Mr. R. B. Lotwala; 5. Mr. J. K. Mehta; 6. Mr. S. S. Gangla; 7. Mr. G. L. Narsinham; 8. Mr. Venkata Narayana Patruni; 9. Mr. Kancharla Janakiramayya; 10. Messrs. Krishnaji Chunnu and Sons; 11. Mr. V. M. R. Jalatla; 12. Mr. G. A. Telang; 13. Mr. V. S. Alkonde; 14. Narayan Rajanna; 15. V. L. Kodel; 16. Mr. L. V. Kalewala; 17. Mr. Savaji Nagoji; 18. Bai Ratnabai V. G; 19. Mr. Manaji Rajoji.

HAYWARD-SETALVAD CONTROVERSY.

SIR MAURICE'S "OWN STATEMENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry there should be any misapprehension as to my statement tendered in evidence on the 21st of November last to the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry on the Reforms at Delhi as a Member of the Bombay Government.

The statement was my own statement prepared from my own information after a personal examination of the official records and was not submitted before-hand for opinion or perusal of any of the Ministers or other Executive Members. Indeed it would not have been practicable to have done so as the majority were at the time absent on tour out of Bombay.

Sir Chimanlal has courteously acknowledged in his statement published in your issue of to-day several of the inaccuracies in his evidence which it was my duty to point out. He has also dealt with several matters of interpretation and opinion, it is not my purpose further to pursue those questions as they have been included in the Enquiries of the Committee on the Reforms. It is my present purpose merely to explain that the statement published now upon receipt of the final proof of my evidence was my own statement tendered over a month ago in evidence to the Chairman of the Committee of Enquiry on the Reforms at Delhi as a Member of the Bombay Government. It was signed by me personally and not formally by a Secretary to Government and was not, and was not intended to be taken as, a formal pronouncement by the Bombay Government.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. W. HAYWARD.

Secretariat,
Bombay, Dec. 24.

YOUNG GIRL'S SEDUCERS SENTENCED.

BANDRA, Dec. 22.

Bhagi Mahrin, widow of Pandoo Mahar, and Sakoo, wife of Baola a pretty pair of harpies, who had been charged by Sub-Inspector Reuben, of the Thana Police, before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Thana on charges under Sec. 363 I. P. C. and Sec. 368 I.P. C. were last week sentenced to eight and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

From the evidence against the accused it appears that Bhagi (No. 1) enticed away two young Hindu married girls named Rakmi and Yemuni from the guardianship of their husbands. These girls were working at Mulund in the factory of Braithwaite and Co. Bhagi took them to Thana, where Sakoo (No. 2) very obligingly harboured them and kept them in concealment until due to their "rotten luck," as they said, they came to grief.

As in the opinion of the Court the offences committed by the accused called for a deterrent punishment they were awarded the aforementioned penalty.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PROFS. WADIA AND JOSHI'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Professors Wadia and Joshi, the joint-authors of "The Wealth of India" were the next two witnesses to be examined by the Committee yesterday afternoon. They said that the Committee could not judge the enquiry of the taxation system as a whole without reference to the question whether looking to the total ability to pay the total expenditure at present incurred needed to be reduced to make taxation equitable as a whole. They contended that the Committee would not enquire into the equity of the taxation system as a whole without going into the question of national dividend, its distribution and expenditure. Taxable capacity, they said, had reference to surplus from national dividend after deducting the minimum necessary for keeping people in a physically and mentally efficient condition. The President asked the witnesses to explain the statement which they had made in their book "The Wealth of India" that in India the price of land had increased while the output per acre had decreased.

The witnesses said that the soil was exhausted, but people continued to invest money in lands, because they had no other occupation.

Further questioned by the President regarding figures in their book which showed an increase of produce, witnesses said that there was an increase because of an increase of lands under cultivation but it was not due to the increased productive capacity of the land.

Sir Percy Thomson pointed out that because people invested money in lands it showed that they had a surplus. If there was a surplus in the country he naturally argued that the taxable capacity had not been reached.

Sir Percy next pointed out that the people were also spending money on intoxicants, which were not absolute necessities of life.

Witnesses replied that certain men were given to drinking and they would continue to spend money on it even by cutting short other absolute necessities of life.

Sir Percy pointed out that tobacco was not an absolute necessity and yet people spent money on it.

Witnesses contended that tobacco was a necessity for agricultural labourers.

Witnesses emphasised the need for census of production which they said was indispensable for the work of the Committee.

Continuing they explained a certain data by which they could arrive at the distribution of national dividend. To start with they took income-tax returns and the number of assesses and showed that by certain calculation of national dividend from which they could ascertain equity of taxes as between class and class, they asserted that it was essential for India to control her produce. If India was economically independent, then only people could satisfy their primary wants and direct their energy in other directions.

Replying to Dr. Hyder, witnesses said that there was no surplus in the country and unless India controlled her produce she cannot be economically independent.

Dr. Hyder pointed out that at present people spent enormous money on marriages, feasts and such other luxuries which they could not do if there was no surplus in the country.

Witnesses replied that people spent money on certain hereditary customs, even though they could not afford it. But, it did not mean that they could spare the money or there was a surplus in the country.

Replying to the President, witnesses admitted that they had not included the income earned by non-productive services, such as lawyers, doctors etc., in arriving at their figures of national dividend and in that respect their figures required modification.

Sir Charles Todhunter referred to a statemen made in the witnesses' book to the effect that most of the main irrigation canals now in India were in existence long before the British advent, and asked to explain that statement as he found difficulty in reconciling that statement with the statistics.

Replying witnesses contended that there were irrigation cannals before the advent of the British Rule, but they might have been out of use and repaired and brought in use by Government. The fact was they existed before the British Rule.

COMMITTEE'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

The following is the tour programme of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee. Benares 2nd to 10th January. Lahor 25th to 31st January. Nagpur 10th to 15th. February. Lucknow 18th to 23rd February, Patna 9th to the 13th March. Calcutta 15th to 24th March. Shillong 26th to 30th March. Burma 6th to 16th April. Madras 20th April and Bangalore 22nd April. The Committee will also visit Ootacamund and Poona on dates to be announced later.

ALL INDIA ARTS EXHIBITION

LARGE COLLECTIONS OF FAMOUS PAINTINGS.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., Secretary, All-India Arts Exhibition, Partabgarh, Oudh, wires:—Over 600 original paintings have been received for the All-India Arts Exhibition to be opened on January 5th. The quality of the Rajput paintings numbering over 150 will come as a revelation even to the professed students of art; specially the paintings coming from the collections of P. C. Manuk, Radha Krisnna Jalan of Patna, Shiva Narain Misra of Cawnpore, the Tehri Durbar and the Society of Indian Art, Benares. About 200 original Moghul and Indo-Persian paintings of exceptional interest have been received in addition to over 200 modern pictures by Indian and European artists. Exhibits have been received from Boston, Weimar (Germany) and the Oxford University Press. The Jaipur Durbar has sent 8 very large and singularly beautiful paintings from the Palace Library with sumptuous reproduction of the famous Razunama executed under Akbar's orders for £40,000. The Baroda Durbar has arranged to send their Curator with special exhibits and the Maharaja of Benares will send to the exhibition some wonderful illustrated manuscripts. Modern paintings exceptionally interesting, specially large studies by Chughtai, Mrs. Sultan Ahamed and of Bengal and Bombay artists will also be exhibited. The Bombay School of Art has sent paintings specially executed for the exhibition.

TRAGIC END OF A GIRLWIFE

HUSBAND ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

BANDRA, Dec. 22.

Last week concluded before Mr. Dadiba Mehta, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury, the trial of one Oondria Barkia, who had been charged with having murdered his wife on 14th October last.

The accused is a primitive dark boorish looking man. When asked what his age was he said it was a problem he could not solve; for how could he an ignorant man, say how old he was. So the Court with the opinion of the jury took down the probable age as 32.

From the prosecution story it would appear that the accused is a Hindu Agri and lived with his girl wife at Panvel in the Colaba District, that the Police having got scent that the accused had murdered his wife made their enquiries with the result that he was sent up by the Police to the Magistrate at Panvel to whom it was alleged, he wished to make his confession of his own free will and accord.

In his so-called confession the accused had stated "that on Oct. 14 he being seized with an amorous desire he approached his wife soliciting a reciprocative response but she treated him with cruilty indifference very annoying to him; and that as his further overtures only met with a defiant irresponsiveness he in a fit of fury procured a nempen rope and strangled her to death, and then dropped the dead body into a well; that his wife was quite a young girl in tender health there having been no trace of puberty." The accused while making his "confession" admitted that he was doing so of his own free will and accord, without any inducement or threat from the police.

Asked at the Sessions Court whether his "confession" was true or false, the accused with folded hands said that it was false and had been extorted from him by the police who had severely beaten him and who had threatened violence if he did not say as they wished him to do. The Fouzdar of Panvel had knocked him down and belaboured him terribly. What could he do but make the confession so as to save himself from the beating.

Mr. Dharap pleader, for the defence asked the jury to bear in mind that the evidence was not at all sufficient or convincing enough to convict the accused. The only strong proof the prosecution had relied upon was the so-called "confession" which when viewed in the light of the probabilities in favour of the defence came to nothing, and that it would not be doing unjustice to the police to suspect it as the outcome of such violence as the accused had described. First of all Mr. Dharap asked the jury to consider that the day on which the murder was alleged to have been committed was a Hindu fasting day and was it believable that on this day when accused had been rigorously keeping his fast should have been seized with a fit to impel him to afflict his wife in the way he is alleged to have done and then to murder her because of her dissent, and all this to have happened in broad daylight at 2 p.m. This story on the face of it, said the pleader seemed absolutely unbelievable. Besides there was the evidence of Gopibai, a venerable old lady the wife of accused's master who had very frankly stated that she knew that the accused had loved his wife and treated her affectionately and that the deceased had never complained of any ill-treatment from the part of her husband which she would have naturally done as she looked upon her (witness) as a mother. Could the jury suspect for a moment, asked the pleader, that a venerable old woman like Gopibai would have the unnatural tenderness to screen a man like the accused if she had known that he had committed an outrage on an innocent person and one of her own sex under the diabolical circumstances alleged by the prosecution. The pleader asked the jury to give the greatest weight possible to the evidence of Gopibai and to the other probabilities in the case going in favour of the accused. The deceased it had to be borne in mind was a physical wreck. She always suffered from a bad headache and excruciating pain in the stomach and was also afflicted with white leprosy. So it would be no great wonder if she had had committed suicide.

The jury having returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" the accused was acquitted and discharged.

"RAJPIPLA."

The Dewan of the Rajpipla State, in a press note, states:—

"It has been decided in consultation with the Postal and Railway authorities to change the name of the Capital of this State from Nandod to Rajpipla. This charge will take effect from 1st January 1925.

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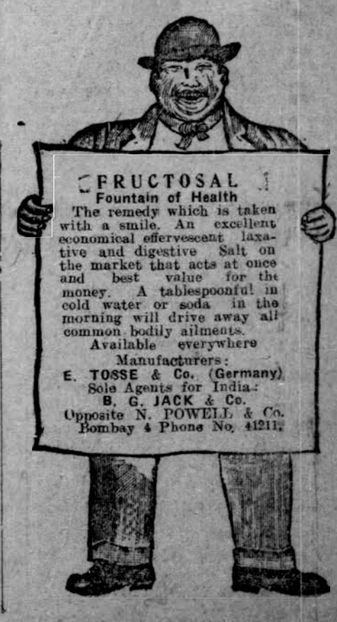

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON

WINTER MEETING—THIRD DAY

HUSKY SCORES EASILY.

Bombay's Third Winter Meeting was well patronised by a large holiday crowd which assembled with hopes of ushering in a bright Christmas but the results hardly beamed out to their financial satisfaction. Only three favourites and one of these a weak one—materialised in a card of eight, yet the sport was interesting and the racing of a high order. The fields especially in the English races were disappointing many horses deserving as a result of the high handicaps.

The big prize of the day went to Mr. Sorabjee's Husky, the gelding scoring in runaway fashion from a good field.

Major Molony recorded another victory, his Joe's Luck being the most popular winner of the afternoon. Bowley and McPherson rode with good judgment each bagging a double.

Elser wound up a strong favourite for the first division of the Bhuleshwar Plate after his late fourth at the first meeting. He fully justified the confidence placed in him by romping home an easy winner after taking on the running at the fourth furlong. Another newcomer who ran promisingly was Peach Bitter but he could never make any impression on the winner. Mr. Eve's Some Beauty also met with substantial support and gave a better display than at his first outing. Dabes and Brazee both ran disappointingly; the former never showed at any part of the race. Million parted company with his rider Donnelly at the third furlong, fortunately without any untoward result.

There was quite an exciting struggle for the second division of this Plate in which Cardiff and Adwan were concerned. The favourite Adwan, who was ridden by Buckley this time, may have proved the better had he not been taken to the front so early in the race. Easton who had the handling of Cardiff rode with splendid judgment after leaving the gate slowly. Kadir Hajaz was seen out after a long spell. We were frankly surprised to see young Huxley doing the mount for he still appears weak after his nasty accident. Mr. R. R. S.'s horse ran a splendid race and is sure to pick up a shorter race before long. Nassim let down a large following by racing in the rear most of the way.

In spite of his big weight William Tell was heavily supported to win the third division with Squire next in demand. The way Squire has been knocking at the door recently clearly suggested that he would win shortly. Yesterday the mile suited him nicely and he won with a lot to spare from Mookif who has at last done something. William Tell found his weight trying and was well beaten into third place while Yiddz never flattered his supporters.

A scraggy field went out to contest the Ellesmere Handicap only three stables being represented. The favourite Courier gave his backers high hopes when he had secured the pretensions of Foreman in the straight but Velocity came along to score comfortably by three parts of a length. Aspasia was well spoken of, but was hopelessly out of it as a result of the poor start.

The Vihar Plate proved to be the most open race of the day as some of our best sprinters were in the field. Mr. Heath's and Mr. Eve's brackets shared favouritism. Bowley piloted Chieftain to victory and had no difficulty in dealing with Amin in the final run. Khataf lost much ground by coming on the outside, yet in spite of this, he was a creditable third. Clarke failed to find an opening for Hatchet and had to rest content with fourth place. Costa Rica was prominent till well into the straight while Safety and Mahir ran in listless fashion.

Kaser Girl let down a host of followers in the X'mas Plate. She failed to go out with her characteristic speed and before the bend was reached, was in the rear. The filly looks fit and well and punters should not let her run loose next time. Carrying two pounds overweight, Husky easily outstayed Wasp who as usual raced in the rear for the first few furlongs. With a big impost to shoulder, Eddy ran gamely, and we are pleased to see that he is well again. Whit Week ran last in spite of the big noise made about him.

Joe's Luck ran up to expectations in ac-

counting for his field in the Magdala Plate. Catchup made a gallant attempt to get on terms up the straight but he was not quite good enough to match the speed and stamina of the former.

The favourite Dollarina encountered a better sprinter in Golden Vision in the Moderate Plate. Many people were loath to trust her after her disappointing displays in Poona; this time she was on her best behavior and from the manner in which she won, she is bound to score again. Had Buckley persevered with his mount Cylvern to the end he may have saved remunerative place from the strongly finishing Golden Gleam.

The catering arrangements were excellent thanks to the efficient supervision of Mr. Billimoria and visitors had no cause for complaint.

We have noticed that the railway level crossing at Clerk Road at the End of a race meeting is often closed to traffic for more than fifteen minutes at a stretch. Four or five trains are allowed to pass before the gates are opened with the result that quite a pandemonium is created by impatient drivers and restive horses. Most people are anxious to get home after a strenuous afternoon and we wonder how the railway authorities can be so inconsiderate.

Details:—

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W.A. reduced 3 lbs.. Winners since 31st March, 1923 once. 4 lbs., twice, 7 lbs., oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr Heath's ELSER 7-12 (car 8-1) McPherson 1
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shep's PEACH BITTER 9-2 J G Meekings 2
Mr. Eve's SOME BEAUTY 8-12, Bowley 3
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's MOOTRUB 8-7 S Black. 4
Did not run: Jamie.

Also ran:—Million 9-12 Donnelly (fell); Mahtab 9-4 Raymond; Mooadam 9-4 F Black; Jussoor 9-2 Easton; Peach Bitter 9-2 J G Meekings; Babar 9-0 W G Thompson; Yellow Silk 9-0 Perkins. Toonah 9-0 Clarke; Rex 8-12 Ahmed Ali; Little Joker 8-11 Purtoosingh; Makdam 8-9 S Saich; Mishrif 8-8 Akey; Sicai 8-7 Khalil; Rummah 8-7 Herbert; Brazee 8-7 Buckley; Dabes 8-3 Sheldon; Soorooor 8-3 G. Hoyt.

The race:—A good start. Peach Bitter flashed out for a brief space but quickly made way for Rummah who cut a fast pace from Brazee. Elser, Mootrub, Mahtab and Mooadam with Mishrif last. This order was unchanged in the half mile where Elser worked to the front and led from Rummah and Peach Bitter. Little Joker was last at this stage while Some Beauty showed out prominently in the bunch. Elser entered the straight with Peach Bitter on his outside. The two separated from the rest of the field Elser going home a comfortable winner by 1½ lengths. 5 lengths away finished Some Beauty. ½ length separated third and fourth. Million brought his rider down at the 3rd furlong.

Time:—1 minute 51 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 14/8. Rs. 58/8 and Rs. 22/8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8. Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 52 and Rs. 11/8.

Favourite:—Elser.
Trainer:—Saraffali.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W.A. reduced 3 lbs.. Winners since 31st March, 1923 once. 4 lbs., twice, 7 lbs., oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Dawood Isak's CARDIFF 9-0 Easton ... 1
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 9-0, Buckley 2
Mr. R R S's KADIR HAJAZ 8-11 F. Huxley 3
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's HULOOB 8-11 S Black 4
Did not run: Detective, Witness and Vin.

Also ran:—Governor 9-6 Perkins; Nassim 9-5 W G Thompson; Bazz 9-4 Hardy; Brindisi 9-0 Thorne; Vital 8-12 Bowley; Nazi 8-12 Clarke; Equity 8-11 Akey; Hound 8-7 Herbert; Solomon's Song 8-7 Raymond; Chanchoon 8-7 Perkins; Panipat 8-2 J G Meekings. Visto 7-12 McPherson.

The race: They left the barrier in struggling fashion. Visto shot out the moment they were released and made play from Adwan. Hound Basra Hope and Kadir Hajaz. After a furlong was gone Visto retired leaving Adwan to do the running from Kadir Hajaz, Chanchoon, Equity (on the outside), Basra Hope and Nazi. Nassim and Cardiff were running inconspicuously. Approaching the third furlong Cardiff improved his position and was racing fifth. Entering the straight Adwan drew away from Kadir Hajaz. Cardiff soon joined him and the two fought out an exciting duel in the run home, Cardiff just gaining the verdict by a head. Kadir Hajaz was a good third 1 1/2 lengths away with Huloob a neck fourth.

Time:—1 minute 52 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76-8. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41-8. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8-8.

Favourite:—Adwan.
Trainer:—Abdul Wahid.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W.A. reduced 3 lbs.. Winners since 31st March, 1923 once. 4 lbs., twice, 7 lbs., oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Mark's SQUIRE 9-1 Bowley 1
Mr. Abdul Amir's MOOKIF 8-2 Easton 2
Mr T M Goculdas's WILLIAM TELL 9-5, McPherson 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG TAKREET 8-3 Perkins 4
Did not run: Maxim and Misser.

Also ran:—Marfoos 9-6 Nassar; Rajpat 9-3 Donnelly; Nadir Shah 9-2 S Black; Kenya 8-12 Roberts; Janfawi 8-11 Ahmed Ali; Young Tara 8-11 Beardsley (stood off); Wates 8-10 W G Thompson; Aftab 8-7 Herbert; Sphinx 8-7 Purtoosingh. Hamilton 8-7 Meekings; Vikki 8-3 (car 8-6) Buckley; Angora 8-2 Clarke; Silver King 8-1 Sheldon; Five Step 7-13 C Hoyt.

The race:—They were sent away on level terms. As soon as the field settled down Mookif raced to the front and forced the pace pursued by Nadir Shah, Young Takreet, Yiddz, Five Step and William Tell with Silver King bringing up the rear. Young Tara refused to move out and was left at the post. At the half mile Young Takreet assumed command his nearest attendants being Mookif, William Tell and Five Step. Squire was slow in finding his legs but was running prominently at this stage. Young Takreet showed signs of distress near the turn leaving Mookif to show the way into the straight. Squire quickly collared Mookif and went away strong to win easily by 4 lengths. William Tell first placed Young Takreet near home, finishing third 2 lengths away. 1/2 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 51 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56-8. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 67-8 and Rs. 15-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28-8. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 41 and Rs. 7-8.

Favourite:—Squire and William Tell
Trainer:—Cumberlidge.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only. (Horses foaled in 1921 and 1920).

Mr. T. M. Goculdas's VELOCITY 7-2, Kingstead 1
Mr. Eve's COURIER 9-0 Bowley 2
Mr. T. M. Goculdas's FOREMAN 8-12, McPherson 3
Mr J N D'Souza's MY REALM 9-2 Buckley 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Aspasia 6-12 (left) S Black.

The race:—A poor start. Aspasia was left a few lengths. Foreman was the smartest away and cut a fast pace from Courier. My Realm and Velocity. There was no change in this order till the fourth furlong where Courier drew level with Foreman The two led from My Realm and Velocity. Past "three" Velocity moved up and was running close behind the leaders. Foreman entered the straight slightly clear of Courier. The latter appeared a winner till challenged by Velocity who won after a good race by 3/4 length. 2 lengths separated second and third. 5 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 13.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 6.

Favourite:—Courier.
Trainer:—Malhoned Ali.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Eve's CHIEFTAIN 8-12 Bowley 1
Mr A M Khairaz's AMIN 9-9 Easton 2
Mr A Hazamy's KHATAF 8-0 Sheldon 3
Mr Heath's HATCHEL 9-2 Clarke 4
Did not run:—Peninsula.

Also ran:—Waterloo 9-12 Perkins; Karikata 9-10 Buckley; Kooleb 8-13 J G Meekings. Marshal Petain 9-1 C Hoyt; Andolis 8-13 Raymond; Moyeed 8-10 F Black; Silver Streak 8-10 Donnelly; Safety 8-8 McPherson; Shuma 8-0 Ringstead; Costa Rica 8-5 Huxley; White Boy 8-5 Purtoosingh; Mahir 8-4 Herbert; Sinnan 7-0 S Black.

The race:—After some delay they got away together. Waterloo immediately dashed into the lead but quickly retired. Kooleb was left to do the running from Silver Streak, Marshal Petain, Amin, Costa Rica, Hatchel, Khataf and Chieftain showed out prominently in the bunch. At the 3rd furlong Silver Streak and Marshal Petain fell away. Amin brought them into the straight his nearest attendants at this stage being Costa Rica and Khataf (on the outside). In the run home Chieftain easily dealt with Amin to win comfortably by 1 length. Khatar was a good third 1½ lengths away. Hatchet came up near home and placed fourth 3/4 length behind.

Time:—1 minute 24 3/5 seconds

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 51/8. Places Rs. 26/8. Rs. 44/8 and Rs. 29/8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24/8; Places Rs. 13. Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 15.

Favourite:—Costa Rica and Chieftain.
Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. H B Sorabjee's HUSKY 7-12 (car 8-0) McPherson 1
Mr R R S's WASP 8-8 Clarke 2
Mr Eve's EDDY 9-10 Bowley 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNAKUMARI 7-12 Herbert 4
Did not run:—Crushed Glass.

Also ran:—Kaser Girl 8-5 Perkins; Cintra 8-12 Buckley; Whit Week 8-4 W G Thompson; Huon River 7-1 F Black. Belvedere 7-0 Purtoosingh.

The race:—As soon as the barrier seconded Whit Week assumed command and led for a brief space from Kaser Girl and Cintra. At the 7th furlong Husky held the lead and was followed by Kaser Girl, Eddy and Cintra. Huon River and Wasp brought up the rear. Past the half mile Kaser Girl fell back. Eddy was now running second to Husky, with Cintra third and Whit Week fourth. They swung into the straight in this order. Eddy challenged Husky who quickly drew away to win comfortably by 1 length. Wasp came up splendidly near home beating Eddy by 1½ lengths for second place. Krishna Kumari was just ahead behind fourth.

Time:—1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48/8; Places Rs. 19. Rs. 46 and Rs. 28.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 12. Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 15/8.

Favourite:—Kaser Girl.
Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Jnr).

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Major A W. Malony's JOE'S LUCK 8-4 Buckley 1
Mr T M Goculdas' CATCHUP 8-5 McPherson 2
Mr Kelso's POMME ANNA 8-10 Herbert ... 3
Mr R H Gahagan's LOMO 7-2 C Hoyt 4
All ran.

Also ran:—Piccolo 9-0 Perkins; Musk Rat 8-6 Clarke; Etheldene 8-5 Bowley.

The race:—Joe's Luck was the first away and led from Musk Rat, Pomme Anna and Catchup with Piccolo the whipper-in. After a couple of furlongs Musk Rat was racing slightly clear of Joe's Luck, Pomme Anna and Catchup. Lomo was last at this stage. Musk Rat shot his bolt at the third furlong where Joe's Luck went on pursued by Catchup. Up the straight Catchup tried hard to get on terms but Joe's Luck held him safe by ½ length. 2 1/2 lengths behind was Pomme Anna. 1 1/2 lengths away was Lomo.

Time:—1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 15/8, and Rs. 21/8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9/8; Places Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 11/8.

Favourite:—Joe's Luck.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN VISION 8-8 Herbert 1
Mr Kelso's DOLLARINA 9-0 McPherson 2
Mr Heath's GOLDEN GLEAM 7-13 Clarke 3
Mr G D Shuttleworth's CYLVERN 8-9 Buckley 4
Did not run:—Dayspring.

Also ran:—Poor Box 9-2 Horne; White Dart 8-13 Easton. Mimi 8-12 Donnelly; Ceremony 8-12 Bowley; Fleeting Favour 7-12 Thompson; Arrowy 7-10 Sheldon.

The race:—Arrowy flashed out for a while then Fleeting Favour led in company with Golden Vision (outside). They were followed by Cylvern, Dollarina and Ceremony with Golden Gleam racing in the rear. This order was maintained till the turn where Fleeting Favour dropped out. Golden Vision entered the straight with Dollarina close on her heels. In the near home Golden Vision easily out pointed Dollarina by 2 lengths. The same distance separated second and third. Golden Gleam came up with a tremendous rush near home and just beat Cylvern for third place by a short head.

Time:—1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66/8; Places Rs. 20/8. Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 31.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs 33; Places Rs. 9/8. Rs. 2 and Rs. 21/8.

Favourite:—Dollarina.
Trainer:—Ryeshaw Brothers.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ARCHIE'S FANCY WINS THE BURDWAN CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Burdwan Cup was the first race on the card and all the seven horses left overnight started. Archie's Fancy was made the favourite at evens and justified the confidence reposed in him by winning comfortably. He led from the mile post and nothing could trouble him. Tycoon came in second and St. Bee third. The next race, the Paddock Plate Div. III, proved a bad upset. After Longwat, the favourite, brought them along Heroic collared him and, just as his backers thought of collecting their money, in came Gilray and the race was over.

Then came the Paddock Plate Div. I, for which Setadevi, was made a hot favourite. She did not get the start, but finished strong and was only beaten by Happy Times. First Sirious and then Madame Segun brought them along, but nearing home, Happy Times took it up and won easily. The Maytowl Cup was the next race. Start in this race was bad and both The Count and Ship's Biscuit were badly left, the former hopelessly. Red Cross Boy made the running nearing home. Dick Turpins took up, but Ship's Biscuit came with an irresistible challenge and won. Moonshiner and Golden Vision were absentees for the Merchant's Cup. It was a beautiful race to watch, the majority of the horses being together, for a greater portion of a journey. Limton led from Ox Trot. Nearing home Recalled came strong but Ox Trot forged ahead and won comfortably. The sixth race was the Paddock Plate Div. II, in which Le Gamin and Mentality came in for much support Le Gamin was left badly and lost all chance. Cheviot was early out and leading all the way won from Golden Grey. Mentality came in with a rush and took the third place. In the Eclipse Pony Cup, Cowry was the only absentee. They backed Lumination B, very heavy, but late commission for Bidesia made them equal favourites. After Nucoto led and brought them along, Lumination B took up the lead. But Bidesia put on a great spurt and just headed her on the last end. Attendance was very good.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 8,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in the third division.

Mr. Eve's HAPPY TIMES 8-12, Ritchie ... 1
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's SITA DEVI, 8-7, Dobie 2
Mr. Singhanee's RAKINGS 9. C. Black .. 3
Mr. Frank's ERINITE 8-11, A. T. Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Madame Seguin 8-13, Serios 8-12, Minsk 8-11 Red Cot 8-8, Carton 8-4, Espousal 8-1, Madame Dixie 8-1.

Won by 1/2 length, short neck between 2nd and third.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in the third Division.

Mr. Patnick's CHEVIOT 8-7, Hutchins ... 1
Mr. Eve's GOLDEN GREY 8-5, A. C. Walker 2
Messrs. Gregory and Pojoes's MENTALITY 8, Northmore 3
Mr. Currie's LE GAMEN 8-10, Ritchie ... 4

Also Ran:—Mametz 9, Ardjern 8-12, Prince Wahed 8-9, Hurdy Gurdy 8-8, Tete Montee 8-8 Staples 8-7

Won by 2 lengths, ½ length and 1 length.

Time 1min. 41 3/5secs

Totalizators paid Rs. 70 for win, and Rs. 21/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 19 for places.

Betting 6 to 4 Le Gamen, threes Prince Wahed, fours Mentality, sevens Golden Grey, twelves Mametz, three Staples, longer prices for others.

THE MERCHANTS CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000 and a Cup, value of £50 presented by E. C. T. C., second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Horses in the second Divisions.

Mr. Galstaun's OX TROT 8-1, A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Main Austin's RECALLED 8-9, Parker 2
Mrs. Perera's DALKESTER 8-7, Dobie 3
Mr. Thaddeus' HATCHFORD 8-4, Marsh 4

Also Ran:—Simon's Choice 9, Crabb Apple 8-10, Limton 8-6, Reciprocity 8-5, Silver Saint 8-4, Wait For Me 8-2, Snowdrift 7-12.

Won by 3½ lengths, ¾ length and ½ length.

Time 2mins. 34 2/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 50/8 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 53/8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting 5 to 2 Dalkester, fours Ox Trot, Snowdrift, sevens Crabb Apple, Hatchford, twelves Limton, Tomboy, longer prices for others.

THE MAYFOWL CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000 and a Cup value £50 presented by Mr. Alex A. Apcar (G. R.), second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 2,500. Handicap for Horses in the first and second Divisions.

Mr. Harper's SHIP'S BISCUIT 8-7, Dobie 1
Mr. Eve's DICK TURPIN 9, Smith 2
Mr. Ayasie's EUDORETTE 7-13, (dec. 11b.) Barnett 3
Mr. Frank's RED CROSS BOY 7-5, A. T. Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Canterbury Lamb 9-12, Prague 9-2, Sweet Adare 9-1, The Count 8-7, Jack 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths and 1½ lengths.

Time 1min. 40 2/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 26/8 for win, and Rs. 13/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting 9 to 4 Ship's Biscuit, The Count sixes, Budoreese, sevens Canterbury Lamb, eights Red Cross Boy, tens Dick Turpin, Jack, longer prices for others.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

Handicap for Horses in the third Division

Mr. Galstaun's GILRAY 8-12 J. E. L. Harrison 1
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's HEROIC 8-12, Dobie 2
Mr. Thaddeu's RED QUILL 8-10, Marsh... 3
Maj. Hilliard's LAKH 8-8, Hutchins 4

Also Ran:—Long Coat 9, Anzio 8-13, Ilaa Fancy 8-10, Talma 8-8.

Won by 2½ lengths, ¾ length and a short head.

Time 2min. 41 1/5secs. 9

Totalizators paid Rs. 264/8 for win, and Rs. 64, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 38 for places

Bettings twos Longcoat, 5 to 2, Heroic, fives Ilaa's Fancy, Talma, eights Anzio, Lakh twelves, Gilray and Red Quill.

THE BURDWAN CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000 and a Cup value £100 presented by the Hon. Sir Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,500. Hurdle Race for Horses W. A. and C. with penalties.

Mr. Rosso's ARCHIE'S FANCY 11-3, C. Black 1
Mr. Lindsay's TYCOON 10-3, Capt. Pearson 2
Capt. Barker's ST. BEE 10-3, Capt. Roberts 3
Mr. Roy's CATLING 10-3, Boss 4

Also Ran:—Golden Square 10-3, Sunsolta 10-3, Wansinfried (?).

Won by ½ length, ½ length and 6 lengths.

Time 3mins. 20 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 20/8 for win, and Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 22 for places.

Betting evens Archies Fancy, fives St. Bee, Llansingriod sixes, Tycoon, tens Sunsolta, fifteen Golden Square, Catling.

THE ECLIPSE PONY.—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 4,000 and a Cup value £50 presented by R. C. T. C., second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. High weight handicap for English and Anstralasian ponies 14/1 and under and C. B. ponies 14/2 and under.

Mr. Galstaun's BIDESIA 10-1, Dobie 1
Mr. Garda's LUMINATION B 8-1, Ritchie 2
Mr. Ali's FANCY FAIR 7-8, Stokes 3
Mr Doueti's LOVE FITT 8-8, J. E. L Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Chickoo 8-1, Becotic 1.

Won by a short head, ½ length and 1½ lengths.

Time 1min. 31secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 28/8 for win, and Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 13 for places.

Betting 6 to 4 Bidesie, Lumination B, sixes Fancy Fair, eights Chickoo, tens Love Gift.

MADRAS RACES.

PENULTIMATE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

Fine weather prevailed this afternoon for the penultimate day of the first meeting and there was a large attendance of racing enthusiasts to watch the afternoon's races. The card, though small, was interesting as it included three Cups and provided some very good sports. Good fields paraded in almost every race and here were only very few scratchings. The Travancore Cup saw the biggest field of the afternoon as many as sixteen horses being in demand. Tossup, Scindia and Hill and Dale divided favouritism among themselves equally, while Sunnylady also found a great deal of public support. The favourites obliged their supporters. Shirtaj was a public idol in the Mysore Cup and the mare brought safely home the money piled on her. Bobbili Cup provided a surprise, Black Ivory winning all out from the favourites and fetching a good dividend of Rs. 115 for her supporters. This race between Black Ivory and Sultan who persisted in a vigorous challenge to the last race of the day produced a dead heat between Magical Mike and King's Daughter. The former was a rank outsider and a dividend of Rs. 219 was declared on his win. Lucy Carmer unseated her rider Jones in the race for Travancore Cup and the jockey was lightly injured. Beasley also fell likewise in the fifth race, but was unhurt.

The following are the details of to-day's races:—

THE COLOMBO PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs Maidens at the time of starting.

Mr G Wesche Dart's NALDERA 8-13 Andas 1
Mr E Mahomed's FEROZESHAH 7-7 (car 7-10) Calder 2
Mr Wahab's TAWAKEEL 7-11 S Meekings 3
Nawab Mir Mahdialikhan Bahadur's RAPHAEL 7-0 (car 7-7) Baboo 4

Also ran:—Raad 9-0 M Hoyt, Malia 8-5 Bullock. Anwarchand 7-8 Martin; Kassar 7-2 Beasley.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, neck and 2 1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 41 3/5 seconds.

Betting:—2 to 1 Kassar; threes Raad, Naldera, Malia and Anwarchand; sixes Tawakul, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 51 and Rs. 26.

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 and under.

Messrs Khalaf bin Saif and Esmail Hasham's ZAMILZADA 8-2, Roxburgh 1
Mr S R A Wahab's ZUGGAR 8-0 S Meekings 2
Mr Eve's SUMMIT 8-4 Hoyt 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8-11 Aldridge 4

Also ran:—Kletitor 9-5 Fozard; Vagrant 8-2 Calder; Vallaprasad 7-2 Martin; Tooman 7-0 Beasley.

Won by 1½ length, four lengths and half length.

Time:—2 minutes 26 3/5 seconds.

Betting:—Evens Ramban, fours Zuddar, sixes Kletitor, Summit and Zamilzada, sevens Vagrant and Tooman, eights Vallaprasad.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 92; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29.

THE TRAVANCORE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr A Sattar's SCINDIA 8-13 Fozard 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 8-13 Hewitt 2
Mr Nugent Grant's SUNNYLADY 9-2 S Meekings 3
Messrs Wilson and Dawson's PRINCESS JABBY 7-11 Beasley 4

Also ran:—Harmony 9-8 Hoyt; Tossup, 9-5 Andas. Happy Princess II 9-3 Bullock; Landlady 9-2 Brown; Vlamertinghe 8-12 Moncrieff; Milkmaid 8-12 Babajan; Toysymphony 8-10 J McQuade; Sagittarius 8-7 Baboo; Mademoiselle Vite 8-5 Aldridge. Still Better 8-3 Calder; Su Simon's Fancy 7-13 Roxburgh; Lucy Carmer 7-5 Jones.

Won by 1 length, 1 length and half length.

Time:—1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Betting:—Evens Tossup, Scindia Hillanddale fives Sunnylady twelves the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 23, Rs 18 and Rs. 19

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner the Cup & Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,500 and third Rs. 750. Rs. 500 to the breeder of the winner. A handicap for Countrybreds four years old and upwards.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 10-3 Aldridge 1
Mr Aliasker's BLACKROCK 7-11 Hoyt 2
Rajah of Sivaganga's CRIDILLO 8-13 Beasley 3
Rajah of Bobbili's APPLICATE 8-9 Bullock 4

Also ran:—Mystery 10-3 S Meekings; Joviality 10-0 Brown; Carsmore 8-5 Babajan; Fearless 7/13 Andas; Sugarkilanti 7-10 Martin.

Won by one length, threequarter length and half a length.

Time:—1 minute 48 2/5 seconds.

Betting:—Evens Shirtaj; Kiss Mystery; Joviality; Caradillo. Fearless; longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 15; Places Rs. 32, and Rs 16

THE BOBBILI CUP—Distance 1 mile

Winner the Cup & Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000 A handicap for Arabs in 2nd Division

Mr A R Dakeel's BLACK IVORY 8-2 McQuade 1
Mr S R A Wahab's SULTAN 7-1 S Meekings 2
Mr Wesche Dart's ZOHAL 9-6 Andas 3
Mr Sattar's LOOKHMAN 9-1 Fozard 4

Also ran:—Bahadur-ul-Mulk 9-4 Alldridge; Security 9-2 Hewitt; Johur 8-12 Roxburgh; Somescamp 7-12 Calder. Sumtotal 7-9 Hoyt; Gunner 7/8 Brown. Rami 7-7 Bullock; Mohandis 7-2 Martin; Surety 7-2 Balakram; Special 7-0 Beasley.

Won by a neck 1½ lengths and four lengths.

Time:—1 minute 51 1/5 seconds.

Betting:—Fours Zohal, Security, Johur, Sultan Rami and Guinea; fives Black Ivory, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115; Places Rs. 36, Rs. 35 and Rs. 30.

THE WOODSIDE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE 9-7 Aldridge and H H the Maharaja of Mysore's KING'S DAUGHTER 7-9 Brown (dead heat) 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 8-7 Hewitt 2
Mr Bradshawa's LORD JIM 7-9 Calder 4

Also ran:—Country Lad 9-7 Hoyt. Abejala 8-7 Fozard; Sarasaparilla 8-8 Babajan; Cheery Girl 8-3 Andas; Bhawani Talwar 8-1 J McQuade; Neaptide 8-1 Roxburgh; Lowforse 7-6 Bullock; Fairchknight 7-2 S Meekings; Warcurton 7-0 Martin.

Won by dead heats, threequarter length, 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 45 seconds.

Betting:—Threes Neaptide and Lord Jim, fours Lowforse, fives Fairyknight, King's Daughter and Warburton, sevens Magical Mike and the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 219 on Magical Mike, and Rs. 36 on King's Daughter, (dead heaters) Places Rs. 56, Rs. 24 and Rs. 29.

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Engagements.

TO-DAY

Banks closed; Christmas Day.

Convention of Young Theosophists. First Day, the Elphinstone High School, Mr. J. Krishnamurti's Presidential Address, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Prof. Eknath Marti's Grand Programme of feats of strength at Lamington Road at 4-30 and 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 26.

Banks closed. Boxing Day.

S. S. "China" due with the English Mails at 5 p.m.

Convention of Young Theosophists. Second Day, the Elphinstone High School, Business Meeting, 1 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, December 27.

The S. S. "China" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—1st Division—B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5 p.m.

Convention of Young Theosophists. Third Day, the Elphinstone High School, General Discussion on future programme, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

First day of 37th session of All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Globe Cinema, Sir Ibrahim Rahmatullah presiding.

SUNDAY, December 28.

Second day of Muslim Educational Conference, Globe Cinema.

MONDAY, December 29.

Third day of Muslim Educational Conference, Globe Cinema.

TUESDAY, December 30.

First day of 16th Session of Muslim League, Globe Cinema 10 a.m., Hon. Syed Raza Ali presiding.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Condition of the country along Bhamo route to China is now normal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a calendar for 1925 published by the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute, Bombay.

SANTA CRUZ SARASWAT CLUB.

The second annual social gathering of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz will be held today (Thursday) at the Saraswat

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1924.

SIR MAURICE ANSWERED.

In return for the pen-stabs he secretly aimed at Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Maurice Hayward has received a straight and stupefying hit. By nature, Sir Maurice is incapable of fair controversy and he is at his assertive best when there is no prospect of his being cross-examined by a body of intelligent men. His debating policy is not unlike that of little urchins who inscribe their opinion on public walls and run away for dear life. To thoughtful people, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's indictment of the Bombay Government stands unaffected, and all that Sir Maurice does is to recant the nefarious implication that the members of the Bombay Government shared the sentiments which emanated from himself. In the chastened reply he publishes elsewhere, Sir Maurice adds that his differences with Sir Chimanlal are those of "interpretation" of the law. Interpretation of the constitution is everything, and he cannot usefully assume the superior view that interpretations do not matter very much in an investigation of political effects. One of the chief aims of the Reforms Enquiry Committee was to ascertain how far the I.C.S. Corporation and their ornamental heads had complied with the spirit and purpose of the Government of India Act. It was inconceivable to us that an Indian like Mr. Chunilal Mehta would be willingly associated with Sir Maurice's piffle about the Democracy of the Reforms and the Autocracy of the Intelligentsia. We put the entire effusion to Sir Maurice Hayward's unwholesome mentality, and, under the obvious pressure of his Indian colleagues, Sir Maurice admits that his effort to involve the whole Government by *chalaki*, was wrong and objectionable. He consulted nobody in the Government and he wisely does not repeat his egregious grievance about the solemnity of an oath which he himself violated in his evidence. It is a congenital weakness with Sir Maurice Hayward to distort an opponent's argument, and then heroically to knock a dummy-case out through the window. In his dignified defence, Sir Chimanlal re-states his case and refutes the false emphasis and irrelevant rhetoric with which Sir Maurice stifles the truth about the Reform fiasco in our Presidency. If the controversy is carefully scrutinised, it will be seen that Sir Chimanlal's allegations remain substantiated in every important particular. The official plea that the Reforms were not fatally prejudiced by the Rowlatt Act tragedy is too ridiculous to demand attention, but it is a good instance of the perversion of history dear to the bureaucratic heart. The Reforms were appraised in a fair spirit by the Amritsar Congress and their author was thanked for his endeavour. The collapse of mutual trust occurred on the glorification of Dyer for the blood-bath of Jallianwalla. Previous history culminated in that significant event and the developments thereafter proceed from that scarlet milestone in the annals of British Rule. The Reforms depended upon trust, co-operation and goodwill, and it was evident to Indians that the spirit that attempted to white-wash a massacre could not sustain a system of composite government dependent upon equal rights and honourable partnership. Nor were Indians wrong in their appreciation of the McCardie mentality. Sir Maurice would be doing his country a great service by not philosophising on the sequence of events.

The bureaucracy after antagonising the people, exploited the differences for the evisceration of the Reform Act. It is a double wrong quite characteristic of our masters. But Sir Chimanlal leaves the matter and arrays his proofs for establishing that the Governor of Bombay subverted the spirit of the Reforms and reduced the Ministers into a feeble lot of advisers. The terms "advice" and "advisers" have a traditional meaning in Constitutional Law, but Sir George Lloyd took their dictionary interpretation and made the Ministers into impotent courtiers who tender advice to one who is great as Mighty Victor, Mighty Lord. The Privy Council humbly advise the King, the Ministers govern in the name of the King and as his advisers. There is a definite meaning about it, for the advice implies effective responsibility. Sir Maurice defends the conduct of Sir George Lloyd by a clause in the Royal Instructions to Governors and quotes Section 52 of the Act: "The Governor shall be guided by the advice of his Ministers unless he has sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion." There is a mandatory injunction of obedience to Ministerial advice *plus* an exception. Sir George Lloyd normalised the exception. In an acute emergency he could differ, but in ordinary points of judgment the Ministers ought to have been supreme. This was exactly what Sir George Lloyd declined to observe. We would invite the attention of Sir Maurice to the Memorandum annexed to the Government of India Bill on its presentation to Parliament. Section XI explained the normally binding character of Ministerial advice on the Colonial parallel. In the Governments' Despatch on the Reforms again it was stated: "The circumstances under which the Governor will be entitled to intervene in transferred subjects should be defined in the instrument of instructions which should be a published document." Sir Maurice Hayward exploits the general character of the particular instruction and vainly seeks to cloak the destruction of Ministerial independence. They were made into clerical advisers instead of responsible ministers. No interpretation of law can meet the fact that in Bombay the purpose of the Act was thus violated.

Sir Chimanlal again rightly complained about the dispersive policy of the Governor in his treatment of the Ministers as a responsible body. About his grievance, Sir Chimanlal remarks:"

"He also seems to have been haunted by some hazy idea that after such general discussion the decision ought to have been taken by the votes of the Ministers. *But the degree of responsibility inter se has never been laid down in respect of Ministers.*"

It is not any hazy idea haunting a man in a dream, because the development of joint responsibility among Ministers should have been the first concern of a progressive Governor. We wonder if Sir Leslie Wilson is wedded to the convenient theory of his predecessor, for it implies a perverse effort to destroy the spirit of the Reforms. The Bombay Government under Lord Willingdon were opposed to Diarchy but in expounding their proposals, they had the decency to read the purpose of Mr. Montagu better than Sir Maurice Hayward. They envisaged two distinct bodies with self-respect, not mere "advisers" within kicking distance of the Governor. They admitted that the scheme meant "to divide the functions of Government into two separate compartments, with reference to one of which the Councillors will act and the Ministers will advise, and with reference to the other the Ministers will act and Councillors will advise." But Sir George Lloyd sterilised the status of Ministers, made light of the duty of joint consultation and even broke up the Ministry into isolated units. Lord Willingdon in Madras treated the Ministers as an integral body, with a Chief Minister; Lord Ronaldshay encouraged joint responsibility among Ministers, recognising Sir Surrendranath as the senior in the group; Mr. Chintamani and Pundit Jagatnarain voluntarily pledged themselves to joint-responsibility with the countenance of Sir Harcourt Butler; when the Swarajists won at Nagpur, Sir Frank Sly invited Dr. Moonje to form his Ministry; so did Lord Lytton when he appealed to Mr. C. R. Das. Joint responsibility among Ministers is of the essence of democratic progress, but in Bombay the Governor regarded it with disdain and we have Sir Maurice Hayward gleefully explaining that under the law there need be no recognition of the principle. His logic does not meet Sir Chimanlal's contention. In regard to joint discussion in the Cabinet, the whole dispute depends upon the importance of the subjects selected by the Governor or of the subjects suppressed by him at the instance of Secretaries. Statistics of meetings will not mislead any, since there is no evidence of the matters discussed. But there is enough of ailing explanations in Sir Maurice Hayward's statement to indicate the justice of Sir Chimanlal's complaint. There was no regularised principle of joint consultation and Sir Chimanlal complained that matters were discussed without the Ministers seeing the papers; indeed in a matter relating to the O'Donnell circular, the Ministers were in their joint capacity ignored. "Sometimes" says Sir Maurice "subjects were mentioned, no doubt, for which there had been no special reason to circulate the papers to Ministers." The word "sometimes" leaves all save the members of the Government in the dark. To this sorry qualification. Sir Chimanlal replies:—"I can recall several matters of importance with regard to which the papers were never circulated to the Ministers and I maintain that the joint discussions so far as the Ministers were concerned regarding reserved subjects were unreal."

We prefer to rely upon Sir Chimanlal because he is not a man to exaggerate grievances of official life while Sir Maurice is an intemperate hurler of accusations. Lastly, the Governor was zealous in concentrating power in his hands and the Rules framed under Section 49(2)—Rules subversive of the intentions of the Act—were extravagantly used by the Governor in his passion for regal despotism. Sir Maurice, gratuitously, explains that they are no novelty, while Sir Chimanlal points out, that it is the fact of their existence rather than their novelty that makes the working of the Reforms exasperating. As regards appointments, the argument of Sir Chimanlal prevails against the apology of his ex-colleague. Superior appointments concern the whole Government and the definition of two halves does not affect the possibility of an officer influencing both the jurisdictions. Sir Maurice Hayward has no satisfactory answer to give to the charge of Sir Chimanlal. We are not sorry the controversy has occurred, because it exposes the travesty of Reforms in Bombay under a Governor who pulled the spine out of Ministers and regarded them as separate victims of arrogance. The Reforms never meant these humiliations and Sir Chimanlal is right in getting over his pensive attachments of the past and showing up the hollow character of the Reforms definitely anticipated by the Congress as inadequate, disappointing and unsatisfactory. In the controversy itself, Sir Chimanlal wins all along the front and his accuser must be content with Government House consolations.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

We published yesterday the last of the series of articles which Lala Lajpat Rai has contributed to this journal on the all-important question of Hindu-Muslim unity. Much has been said and written about this question, especially during the last two or three years, but seldom has the subject been treated with a firmer grasp of the issues involved and with a more reasoned determination to arrive at a solution than in the articles of Lala Lajpat Rai. The articles have contained statements and views which are not all likely to command universal acceptance and some of them are certain to provoke controversy. But no-one who has read these articles with attention will have failed to be struck by two dominant features which distinguish them—namely, the intense patriotic fervour of the writer and the impress of the deep deliberation of a powerful mind which they bear. In the concluding article of the series Lala Lajpat Rai says with truth that no Indian who loves his country can look upon the prevailing state of things except with the most excruciating pain and anguish. "There are men in the public life of the country," he writes in distress "who have given their all in the hope that before they die they may see the Goddess of Liberty ruling over their beloved land. They have put up with all kinds of humiliations, sufferings and losses, and sacrificed every comfort and convenience and even neglected their children for the sake of this, the one single object of their life." And, yet, "after all this, they are told most seriously and solemnly, both by Hindus and Musalmans, that Hindu-Muslim unity is impossible; which means that Swarajya is impossible, or, in other words, that they have been pursuing a shadow, a phantom, and living in a fool's paradise and wasting their lives!" The tragedy of India, who to-day seems to present the spectacle of a house divided against itself, could hardly be depicted in language more vivid and moving.

It is futile at this time of day to discuss the causes which have led to the present painful situation. But the malady from which the country suffers is not incurable if the right remedy is resorted to and it is duty of patriots to see that that remedy is applied and applied immediately. What is the remedy? It consists in such control of the communal spirit, which seems to be holding sway throughout the country, as will, while duly safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities, not jeopardise the attainment of the national end, namely, Freedom. Belief in nationalism or a united India, as Lala Lajpat Rai has shown, is not reconcilable with the demand for communal representation. But communal representation has, unfortunately, come to stay and the duty of Indian statesmen is to see that the formidable obstacle which the absence of an adequate and complete adjustment of Hindu-Muslim differences presents to the prosecution of the struggle for freedom, is removed without delay. We cannot have an adequate and complete adjustment of these differences without the majority in every province adopting a generous attitude and without the minorities realising that the task of breaking the common chain of subjection is much more pressing than that of safeguarding their sectional interests. For, what will avail India if all or the majority of members in the legislatures are Hindus or Muslims or if the services are manned entirely or principally by members of either community? So long as the Legislature has no real and effective control over the Executive, so long as the bureaucracy remains the master of the people, we shall simply be stultifying ourselves in the eyes of the world and betraying generations of Indians yet unborn if we waste the thoughts and energies of our best men in emphasising our differences and thus giving a new lease of power to the stranger amongst us whose only justification for dominating over us is that we are not sufficiently alive to the common humiliation of which we ourselves are mainly the cause.

Communal spirit is not a thing to be despised. It is its wrong direction which becomes at once a snare and a delusion. Truly understood and rightly directed, it could become the most effective instrument of our national liberation. For, if it is properly harnessed to subserve national ends the questions that will be asked will be not how many seats are occupied by Hindus or Muslims in the mock "Parliaments" through which the British are testing our fitness for self-government or how many Hindus and Muslims are manning the services through which the hold of the Empire is maintained over India, but how many Hindus and Muslims are taking a leading part in the deliberation and work of the Congress and how many of them are bearing the burden of the national struggle for freedom in the humbler but not less honourable or useful ranks of national service and thus helping to bring Swaraj near. Lala Lajpat Rai in one of his articles said that if Swaraj had been brought nearer than it ever was, it was due to the loyalty of Hindu Nationalists to the cause of freedom and to their firm refusal to listen to the voice of sectarianism and we may add that if during the two years and more of intensive non-co-operation under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the country registered progress of several decades, the happy result was due to the fact that, if the communal spirit was not wholly eliminated, it was at least relegated to its proper place, that is, its demands were subordinated to the infinitely more vital claims of national liberation. There is no other way to Swaraj than such rigorous limitation of the communal spirit to its proper sphere in our political life.

Notes of the Day

Franchise Settled.

A man of subdued emotions, it must have been a rare experience for Mahatma Gandhi to say, as he did yesterday, "Long live the Charkha, India and Swaraj." The Committee appointed to consider the spinning franchise as defined in the Calcutta Pact, approved of it by an overwhelming majority. The minority who opposed the departure were led by Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. V. J. Patel—a pensive thinker and a mordant agitator. Sceptical as we are of the efficacy of the innovation, it is for us now to test the confidence of the majority, in all goodwill, during the next six months, and see how the element of compulsion will really promote the growth of Khaddar. Gandhiji tried his best to warn the listeners against the fascination of his personality and appealed to them to vote according to their conscience. Nobody can have any objection on conscientious grounds against the spinning franchise, though Mr. Stokes of Kotagarh seems to see in it the moral difficulty of conscription. The judgment due on the occasion, should be based on the practical sense of experienced workers. The opposition to the change is stronger than indicated by 19 votes to 160, the wide difference being due to the authority of Gandhiji. Pundit Motilal, who declared that if the Franchise succeeded it would be the grandest thing for India, however, added that "he had a definite suspicion that the Franchise could not work properly." We should now make a general and energetic effort to work the franchise; and then wait and see. Though the influence of personal reverence and polite assent has largely entered into the situation, we had better recognise that it involves a change vaster than any change of creed or leadership. It is a practical issue to be proved or disproved by experience, and all of us, including Gandhiji, should be prepared to accept the verdict of experience.

The Soviet System.

From Riga comes the news that the Soviet Central Executive has issued a statement saying that the growing political activity among the proletariat and the peasantry has necessitated a revision of the Soviet institutions and, therefore, it has summoned a conference of 56 members to advise *inter alia* to what extent it may be possible to admit non-Communists to real participation in the country's administration. Riga is notorious as the place from which lies about Soviet Russia have been transmitted by veracious correspondents. If the present message contains a true account of what is happening in Russia, its purpose evidently is to counter-act the effect of the recent statement issued by the British Trade Union Congress Delegation to that country and to show that the Soviet system is tottering. The reported revision of the Soviet institutions will not come as a surprise to close students of Russian affairs who have watched how the New Economic Policy took the place of the Soviet system as inaugurated by Lenin. The British Labour Delegation states that the forthcoming full report of its tour will fully justify the British Labour claim that Russia under Soviet rule has earned a place among the European nations. Whatever the faults and even crimes of the leaders of Russia, they can justly claim that in trying a unique experiment they have not made a fetish of their theories, but have readily been guided by experience.

NATAL BOROUGHS' ORDINANCE.

WHAT IS INDIA'S ANSWER?

(By P. S. JOSHI.)

Not many years ago, when Mahatma Gandhi was in South Africa, General Hertzog, the then leader of Opposition in the Union House of Assembly told Mahatma Gandhi in course of an interview, (as reported; I do not remember the phraseology, I give the purport of General's statement) "Mr. Gandhi, If I have power at my hands, I shall either give your people full rights of citizenship or kick them out, but I will not follow General Smuts' policy of torture."

The day did come when the same General Hertzog became the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and he fulfilled his words on his accession to power, by assenting to Natal Boroughs' Ordinance No. 18 of 1924 and thus disenfranchising Indians of Natal who made Natal "The Garden Colony" and the "Brighton of South Africa". This disgraceful Ordinance had its predecessor in Township Franchise Act, three times passed by Natal Provincial Council but rejected fearlessly by the Government of General Smuts who stands "defeated and humbled" to-day.

In submitting the statement to Mr. J. H. Thomas then Secretary for the Colonies, the Natal Indian Congress referred to this "Black" Ordinance as follows:—

"We would now come to what is without doubt the most unconscionable departure on the part of the authorities for the annihilation of Indian claims and dues, nay for the destruction of their very self-respect. The Boroughs Ordinance No. 18 of 1924 passed by the Natal Provincial Council and now awaiting sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council is, it is stated with every sense of responsibility, the last word in un-British legislation. It is difficult to conceive how representatives of the British race with their instinctive traditions for fair and even dealing between man and man, could so far forget themselves and all that their race stands for, as to associate themselves with a measure, at once so un-Christian and so un-British. A detailed analysis of this measure has been prepared for the information of the Union Government, but we would content ourselves here by alluding to just one or two of its deplorable features. Indians within the Municipal Boroughs, possessing the required qualifications might, before this law, claim to be placed, in common with other sections, upon the Burgess roll. This right had accrued to and was claimable by Indians from very beginnings of municipal life within the Borough of Durban. The Ordinance now demands that no further Indians be placed on the Burgess Roll as and from the first day of July 1924, the naked truth of which provision being that a right which existed for the Indian community for decades past is denied to them by this Ordinance as with a stroke of the pen. Thus the declared policy of the authorities would appear to be one not only for the denial of future rights, but the even more grievous wrong of taking away the existing rights. It would be difficult to discover in all the pages of British Colonial expansion, an act of spoliation more deliberate and unconscionable."

"A second feature of the same Ordinance is the plenary discretion which it confers upon trade licensing authorities. We have declared already how discretionary powers vesting in the authorities have invariably been employed to the undermining of Indian interests. And it is but labouring an obvious truth to say, the bill becoming law, such discretionary powers would be used relentlessly against the Indian community."

The case has been ably submitted by the Natal Indian Congress and comment thereon is superfluous. The question is what is India's answer to this insult to her nationhood? It would not be very late if India awoke to the occasion and express its utter resentment to the racial policy of the Union Government of South Africa which has made her children the "Pariahs of the Empire." South African Indians demand help from India. Will she respond? Let us see.

SPINNING FRANCHISE ACCEPTED

MAJORITY VOTE OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

MR. PATEL AND LALA LAJPAT RAI'S OPPOSITION.

DESHBANDHU AND MOTILALJI'S SPIRITED REJOINDER.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE AT BELGAUM.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress which met yesterday morning, after a hot discussion, endorsed the Calcutta Pact again by 116 to 19 votes.

The opposition, which centered round the Spinning Franchise, was led by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel supported by Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment putting a time limit, but it failed to gain any support.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das made spirited speeches in which they, as spokesmen of the Swaraj Party, pointed out that discipline was the watchword of the Party and that it would be strictly enforced in regard to the Pact. Any member who opposed the same must walk out of the Party. There was no other course open to him. They confessed that they had not had the same invincible faith in the charkha as Mahatmaji had, but they were ready to give a sporting chance to Mahatmaji in whom they had implicit faith and whom they must all follow as one man.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM (Congress Camp), Dec. 24.

The result of this morning's lengthy discussion has been that the Pact between the Mahatma and Messrs. Das and Nehru has been again adopted by the Subjects Committee, with an overwhelming majority, the minority numbering only 19, which is insignificant in a House, where the majority numbers 116 members. The passage of the Pact was not, however, altogether a smooth one and lengthy speeches were made for and against the Pact and even among the Swarajists unanimity was not to be found, while the No-Changers seemed to be a homogeneous body. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel voiced the dissentient view. To be plain, he rebelled against the Pact and against the Swaraj Party. This rebellion was likely to spread and was likely to gain many more adherents had not Pandit Nehru brought the erring members to their senses by the bludgeon of party discipline which he promised to put into force with all the rigor and vigour of which they were capable. In one word, he asked the rebels to get out of the party or conform to the discipline. The result of this was that all doubting Thomases were roped in and accepted the franchise. But there were more than half a dozen men, who preferred to vote against the same. Mr. Patel, however, went out of the meeting at the time of voting, and it could not be ascertained whether he agreed to be in or out of the Swaraj Party. The sum total of the whole lengthy discussion was that the Pact was accepted by the Subjects Committee. It was altogether a relief to all to find this final conclusion of a long-drawn controversy, which has been carried on by the partisans all over the country not quite unmixed with acerbity and bitterness which was not for the good of the country or of the relations between the two sections of the Congress which is the parent body of the two organisations. The Mahatma, at the end of this rather bitter controversy when all the big artillery of the parties was brought to bear upon each other said, "Long live the Charkha!" And thus ended the first round of the keen struggle.

To come to the details, Mr. A Rangaswami Ayengar proposed the resolution of the Subjects Committee's sub-committee which was arrived at overnight. Mr. Jehangir Patel moved an amendment that the agreement should not be binding on the Congress until Article four of the constitution of the Swaraj Party was abrogated. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar asked that the amendment might be waived until the question was discussed by the Swaraj Party the next day. Mr. Jehangir Patel said he was willing to withdraw the amendment, provided he had a promise from the Swaraj Party that they would abrogate the article.

Gandhiji said he would give that promise.

MR MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that if by December, 1925, there were not five lakhs members the new franchise should automatically cease and old franchise come into operation. Mr. Jamnadas supported his proposition with his usual vigour as he wanted to give a trial to the new franchise. He was frank enough to confess that the Pact prevented him from voting against the resolution. If they could not get five lakhs by December next out of 33 crores of people in India then, they could take it for granted that the number would diminish. If the franchise failed them it would drop automatically.

Mr. Ramdas of Madras saw no sense in tying their hands with this amendment as the membership did not depend so much on the franchise as on their exertions.

The amendment was ultimately lost.

One or two similar amendments were lightly disposed of.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S POSITION.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel thought that some explanation was due of his peculiar position on the question. He repeated that he had already stated in the columns of the "Chronicle" that if it was the desire of the Mahatma to retain the national character of the Congress then the franchise ought to be dropped. They had no right, he thought, to change the Constitution of the Congress so lightly and to exclude a large number of people who did not believe in spinning, although they had belief in Khaddar. They might pass any resolution they liked, but they could not change the Constitution and thus take away the national character of the Congress. They might argue, persuade and induce the people to accept the franchise but could not force them and by erecting artificial barriers keep them out of the Congress. No Liberal had accepted the franchise except Mrs. Besant, who was not a Liberal but who had her own sect as the Mahatma had his own.

Mr. B. G. Kher (Bombay) also opposed the resolution.

The Secretary of the Karachi Congress Committee feared that very few people would agree to the yoke of the new franchise.

Mr. Koujalgi of Bijapur wanted to know from Pandit Nehru and Mr. Das whether they were willing to put the Pact into force honestly and sincerely, as some Swarajists did not believe in it.

Gandhiji gave the assurance on behalf of the Swaraj Party.

OBSERVE DISCIPLINE.

Pandit Nehru, however, gave a lengthy explanation and began by saying that the Swaraj Party had a compact and disciplined party and there could be no discipline in anybody of men if they changed their constitution at every turn. He had heard the appeal of Gandhiji to leave the members of the Swaraj Party full liberty of conscience and opinion. The constitution of that Party was passed at Calcutta he said and Mr. Patel had taken an important part in the passing of it and there was not a voice raised against it when the Pact was passed. The General Council had plenary and disciplinary powers over all members of the Party and the Pact was passed by the General Council itself. No member of the Swaraj Party who called himself as such had any power to revise the Pact. A dissentient member had either to get it changed by the Council or go out of the Party, there being no middle course; and so long as he and Mr. Das were connected with the Party, discipline and discipline would be the constitution of the Party as they knew the result of indiscipline in the Congress. He believed that if the Franchise succeeded it would be the grandest thing for India. They wanted to give the Mahatma a sporting chance and he and his Party would help him in every way to make it successful. In an eloquent peroration Pandit Nehru said they were the soldiers and Gandhiji was their general, who was leading them to victory. If the General failed the responsibility would then be his and not that of the Swarajists.

LALAJI'S OPPOSITION.

After a number of other speakers had either supported or opposed the Pact, Lala Lajpat Rai made a vigorous onslaught on the Spinning Franchise agreeing with Mr. Patel and opposing artificial restrictions on future members. He opposed the artificial character of the whole thing and

(Continued on page 8.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic

EGYPTIAN CRISIS

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AND DEPUTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cairo.—The King has decreed dissolving Parliament. The election of electoral Delegates is fixed for January 20th and the election of Deputies for February 2nd. The new chamber will meet on March 6th.—Reuter.

ZIWAR PASHA'S MOVE.

TO OUST ZAGHLULISTS FROM PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Cairo.—In a letter to King Faud advising the dissolution of Parliament the Premier declares that in view of the fact that the Chamber is entirely dominated by a party represented by the previous Cabinet dissolution is an absolute necessity. He accuses the majority party in the Chamber of unconstitutional practices and declares that the national aspirations are not the monopoly of any party. He finally appeals to all classes to return sincere, wise and prudent men to whom the future interests of the nation can be placed without danger.—Reuter.

GERMANYAND DISARMAMENT.

EXEMPTION OF ARTICLE 16 OF COVENANT URGED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Berlin.—The German Government note to the Secretary General of the League of Nations supporting the contention that in the event of Germany joining the League she should be excused from the obligation involved in Article Sixteen of the Covenant laying down the procedure for members of the League against any State breaking the Covenant, dwells on the disarmament of Germany, whose army is only 100,000 while the neighbouring States with much smaller populations than Germany possess much larger armies. For example, one such State with a population of under forty millions has an army of 700,000.—Reuter.

COLOGNE AREA.

DISCUSSION ON EVACUATION.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 23.

The question of the evacuation of the Cologne area by the Allies has, according to newspaper reports, been the subject of discussion between the German Ambassador and Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the Foreign Office. It is a authoritatively stated that the situation has undergone no material change since the views of the British Government on this subjects were explained by Marquess Curzon, in the House of Lords last week. The conditions under which evacuation can take place are laid down in the Treaty of Versailles which provides that they should be faithful in the carrying out of the Treaty.

REPARATIONS.

As regards Reparations, the British view is that by the acceptance of the Dawes' report that aspect of the case might be regarded as solved. Disarmament is in a different position. For nearly two years obstructions on Germany's part delayed the task of the Allied Military Commission of Control, whose final report cannot now be expected before the third week in January. Evacuation on January 10th which, subject to certain conditions, is the date mentioned in the Treaty, is out of the question. In any case if a decision were taken on the reports now available to the Allied Military Committee of Versailles, the result would not be favourable to Germany as in many essential respect, they show a failure to observe the stipulations of the Treaty. A decision, however, of such vital importance should, it is felt, be taken only after consideration of the final report. When the report comes to hand, the Allies will proceed to discuss between themselves as to what event the terms of the Treaty have been fulfilled, and whether the first stage of evacuation can be proceeded with. The British Government have no desire to continue the occupation and are anxious to return to settled condition in Central Europe as soon as possible, but in the circumstances, act on at the present moment cannot be taken.—B.O.W.

MARITIME STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Melbourne.—Inter-State steamers have been held up at Brisbane owing to the crew's demand for overtime. Shipowners, in reply, threaten to lay up the whole fleet until Government enforces the laws of the country against job control and strikes.—Reuter.

CHINA AND POWERS.

RESPECT FOR TREATIES ASSURED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Peking.—The Chinese Government has replied to the Note of the Powers of the 9th December, giving an assurance that it will continue to respect all treaties, expressing gratification at the readiness of the Powers to assist China and hoping that the Chinese aspirations as voiced at the recent International Conference will be sympathetically considered.

BOLSHEVIK BOGY

FATE OF FAR EAST

FRENCH DEPUTY'S FEAR.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Paris.—Anxiety regarding the forthcoming events in the Far East was voiced by M. Outrey, a Deputy for Indo-China, in the course of a debate on the Colonial estimates in the Chamber. M. Outrey said he apprehended the organisation of a Bolshevist Government in China. He knew that Japan had protected herself against the movement by an understanding with Changtsolin, and Japan and Korea would certainly be saved from the wave of Bolshevism, but it was also certain that the wave would spread beyond China and soon reach Indo-China, Burma and India. It ought to be watched closely.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST "LEGEND".

PARTY WANING IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Paris.—M. Herriot from his sick-bed has made a statement to the representatives of the foreign press with regard to, what he terms, the alleged Communist peril in France. He appeals to them not to allow the legend to spread abroad that France is grappling with great social difficulties and is in danger of grave troubles breaking out soon. He said there undoubtedly is a Communist Party in France, but its strength is waning and it has few representatives in Parliament. Government is prepared to repress any attempt to create disorder, but he is convinced that there would be no disturbance.—Reuter.

SOVIET INSTITUTIONS.

NEED OF REVISION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Riga.—The Soviet Central Executive has issued a statement saying that the growing political activity among the proletarint and the peasantry has necessitated a revision of the Soviet institutions and therefore, it has summoned a conference of 56 members to advise *inter alia* to what extent it may be possible to admit non-Communists to real participation in the country's administration.—Reuter.

CLYDEBANK "RENT STRIKERS."

SCENES AT EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The long threatened evictions of Clydebank "rent strikes" began, today, attended by lively scenes. Eviction officers escorted by 60 policemen swooped down on the district just after night. A patrol of tenants returned home, but bell-ringing brought a crowd on to the spot. Police repelled the ugly rush. A Press photographer was kicked, and arrest followed. Subsequently, streets were cleared and the eviction officers proceeded with their work. The whole area is seething with excitement, but the presence of many policemen is acting as a restraining influence.—Reuter.

THE EVICTED FAMILIES.

FOUR RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Four out of the five families evicted from Clydebank yesterday returned to their homes assisted by a crowd of several thousand people. The police did not attempt to interfere.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

MR. R. E. HOLLAND SUCCEEDS SIR C BAYLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The India Office announces that the Secretary of State for India has offered a seat on the Council of India to Mr. Robert Erskine Holland, in succession to Sir Charles Bayley, resigned. It is intended that Mr. Holland should join the Council in March.—Reuter.

[The Hon. Mr. Robert Erskine Holland was Secretary of the Board of Revenue, Madras (1903); was Political Agent and H. B. M's Consul at Muscat (1908-10); Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana (1911-13); Deputy Secretary, Government of India 1914; Officiating Political Secretary to the Government of India (1919). In 1920 he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.]

CABLE ITEMS.

Leafield, Dec. 23rd:—Weather forecasts for Christmas indicate unsettled but mild conditions. A heavy rain is falling to-day in London, accompanied by remarkably high temperature. Gales are reported from all parts of the country, particularly in the west and north. Tremendous seas are running into the Channel.—B.O.W.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. David Grierson Waller as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Madras in succession to Sir Francis Oldfield retired.—Reuter.

Major Ormsby-Gore, Major Church and Mr. Lanfield, members of the East African Commission returned to London from the East Africa, on Wednesday to-day. Major

ABANDON LUCKNOW PACT.

SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL TROUBLES.

REPRESENTATION ON POPULATION BASIS.

DR. KITCHLEW'S ADDRESS TO KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

"The only solution of the communal troubles is that the Lucknow Pact should be abandoned, that representation to elected bodies should be solely on the population basis, that recruitment of services should also be gradually made on a population basis subject to efficiency."—Dr. S. D. Kitchlew's Presidential Address to the Khilafat Conference which opened its session at Belgaum, yesterday.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

Though the Khilafat Conference was announced to meet at 3 p.m.; it actually began its proceedings an hour later. The Conference is being held in the spacious and beautiful tent of the Congress. Looking to the enormous size of this tent it was natural that only part of the space available within it should have been filled by delegates and visitors of the Conference but a fairly large audience, both Mussalman and non-Mussalman, was present when the Conference was opened. The President, Chairman of the Reception Committee and other prominent Mussalman leaders and non-Mussalman visitors were seated in a beautifully decorated pandal erected on the dias. The tri-coloured National Flag as well as the Green Flag of Islam was everywhere in evidence. Order in the tent was kept by a band of Khilafat volunteers in uniform. Prominent among the Mussalmans present, besides the Chairman of the Reception Committee and President-elect, were Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani, Zafar Ali Khan Hosain Ahmed, Dr. Syed Mahomed, Aga Safdar, Mr. Sheob Quereishi, Mr. Manzar Ali Sokta, Seth Yakub Hossain, Mr. Asaf Ali and Begum Hasrat Mohani. Prominent among the non-Muslims present were Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Rajagopalachar, Das, Motilal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel, Konda Venkatappaya, Srinivas Iyengar, Jamnadas Mehta, Prakasam, Satyamurti, Banker, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardars Mangal Singh and Kishen Singh, Seths Jamnalal Bajaj Revanshakar Jagjivan, Dr. Velkar Messrs. A Rangaswami Iyengar, Goswami, Jehangir Patel, Siddhwa and Tairsee. The last appeared in a fez. There were besides a large number of non-Musalman ladies and gentlemen present as visitors.

The arrival of Dr. Kitchlew, President was greeted by the audience with cries of "Allaho Akbar" and "Hindu Mussalman ki Jai."

The proceedings of Conference were opened with a Quranic prayer recited by a member of the Conference the whole audience standing next the same gentleman recited an Urdu poem which appeared in the audience considerably. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhya, brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the well known poet then recited a Hindi poem composed by himself. Mr. Chattopadhyaya has a clear and musical voice and the poem which breathed love of country was highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Jaffar Ali Khan of Indore, another gentleman, having recited two other poems of a patriotic nature Maulana Kutbuddin Ahmed Chairman of the Reception Committee read the speech welcoming delegates and visitors to the Conference making special mention of the names of Mahatma, Messrs Nehru, Das and other prominent non-Mussalman Congress leaders present. After his speech came that of Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the Conference, who on proceeding to ascend the raised forum was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Allaho Akbar." Dr. Kitchlew's address which was in Urdu was a lengthy one and took nearly an hour and half to deliver.

DR. SAIFUDIN KITCHLEW.

WHO PRESIDED OVER THE KHILAFAT C

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

The 11th session of the All-India Khilafat Conference commenced this afternoon in the Congress pandal. Dr. Kitchlew of Amritsar presided. Attendance was fairly large. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das and other Congress leaders were present. Among the Muslim leaders were Maulana Hussain Ahmed, Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani, Shaukat Ali, Zafar Ali Khan, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Aga Safdar, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Yakub Hasan.

RECEPTION CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kutubuddin, Chairman Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. He lamented the sad death of Bi Aman. Touching the position of Islamic countries in the world, he felt it was stronger than before the war. Not only, he said, Turkey and Afghanistan were Independent but successes of Ibn Saud and Abdul Karim were most gratifying. He hoped that no amount of conspiracy on the part of the British and French would shake the position of Abdul Karim and Ibn Saud in Morocco and Hedjaz. He wished Turkey had not [illegible] up the Khilafat and had even provi[illegible] the President of the Turkish Repu[illegible] be the Kalifa. The election

SPINNING FRANCHISE ACCEPTED.

(Continued from page 7.)

in a coldly logical way condemned, what he called, the hypocrisy and inconsistency about the use of Khaddar on ceremonial occasions. He thought the dilution of the Franchise was most objectionable, although he was neither a Swarajist nor a No-Changer. Spinning Franchise was unique in the world and no country had obtained freedom solely through it.

DESHBANDHU'S ASSURANCE.

This brought Mr. Das to his feet and he said that the only difference between the Swarajists and the No-Changers was that while the latter believed in Constructive work alone, the former believed in other kinds of work also in addition to Constructive work. If the franchise were to succeed, as he believed it would, it would be a great success. He himself had not spun, but he would learn to spin.

Mahatma interjected he should learn it under his own tuition. Mr. Das said he would do so if Regulation III did not come in his way. The Swaraj Party, he said, was an organisation which acted together but did not think together. They never were rebels against the Congress and they had only said they would bring round the Congress to their own views. If anybody's conscience did not agree with their views they must leave the Party, but not dishonour or discredit that organisation.

Owing to Mr. Vithalbhai's opposition to the Pact till the last moment, there was grave doubt whether the resolution would be passed by a majority, but the closing speeches of Deshbandhu Das on behalf of the Swarajists and Maulana Mahomed Ali on behalf of the No-Changers dissipated doubts in the minds of the majority of waverers on both sides and rallied them to the flag of the Mahatma and the Charkha. Mahatmaji appeared to be so much relieved when the resolution was adopted by a substantial majority, that he gave vent to his long pent-up feelings by exclaiming "Long live the Charkha and Swaraj!" No doubt, this resolution embodying the Pact and committing the Congress organisation and the Swaraj Party to an intense Khaddar campaign in the coming year has yet to be placed before the open session of the Congress, but it may be taken for granted now that the passage of the resolution is assured beyond any shadow of doubt. Opposition, if any, can come only from lesser lights but not from the leaders whether Swarajist or otherwise. So the die is cast and the Congress organisation committed to the prosecution of the tremendous, nay superhuman, task of achieving elimination of foreign cloth or at least major portion of it from India in the space of one year.

Deshbandhu Das, in according his support to the Pact and resolutions consequential to it, made it clear that while he and his friends would loyally march under Mahatmaji's banner responsibility for failure to achieve the goal in view would rest entirely on the General's shoulders.

Maulana Mahomed Ali asked his compatriots whether they had any alternative to the Charkha save the sword. That the Councils were not an end in themselves even the Swarajists had confessed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The first resolution as drafted by the sub-committee of the All-India Congress Committee and adopted by the latter this morning is substantially the same as telegraphed yesterday the only changes introduced related to verbal alterations with a view to clarity. The following entire clause, however, was dropped by the sub-committee:—

"The Congress appeals to the Europeans who claim to be friendly to India to help the nation to revive her ancient cottage industry and to achieve boycott of foreign cloth, the introduction of which is causing an enormous drain of money and imposes partial idleness on the millions of peasants who before the destruction of hand-spinning were able to supplement their slender resources by that industry."

The reasons prompting the sub-committee to drop this unnecessary appeal to the Europeans are not difficult to infer.

Resolution two recommended by the sub-committee of the All-India Congress Committee and adopted unanimously by the latter this morning, related to the Spinning Franchise and ran as follows:—

"The present Article seven of the Constitution to be repealed and the following to be substituted therefor:

"(1) Every person not disqualified under Article 4 shall be entitled to become a member of any primary organisation controlled by the Provincial Congress Committee provided that no one shall be a member of any Congress Committee or organisation, who does not wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar at political and Congress functions or while engaged in Congress business and does not make a contribution of 24,000 yards of evenly spun yarn per year of his or her own spinning or in the case of illness, unwillingness or any such cause the same quantity of yarn spun by any other person. Provided also that no person shall be a member of two parallel Congress organisations at one and the same time.

"(2) The year of the membership shall be recognised from the 1st January to 31st December. The said subscription shall be payable in advance and may be paid in instalments of 2,000 yards per month, payable in advance. Members joining in the middle of the year shall contribute the full quantity due from the beginning of the year. During 1925 the subscription shall be 20,000 yards only and shall be payable on or before the 1st March or in instalments as aforesaid.

"(3) No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of the representatives or delegates or any Committee or sub-committee or any Congress organisation whatsoever or to be elected as such or to take part in any meetings of the Congress or any Congress organisation or any Committee or sub-committee thereof, if he has not contributed the yarn subscription or the instalments due.

"Every member who has made default in the payment of the yarn subscription may have his or her rights restored by paying the subscription in respect of which the default has occurred and the instalment for the month then current.

"(4) Every Provincial Congress Committee shall send to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, from month to month returns of membership and of the yarn received by it in virtue of this Article The Provincial Congress Committees shall contribute 10 per cent. of the yarn subscriptions or their value to the All-India Congress Committee.

"And remove Article 6E and Article 9B of the present Constitution."

The resolution was moved by Mr. Rajagopalachari and seconded by Mr. Ramdas and carried unanimously.

IN THE EVENING.

In the evening, when the Subjects Committee met again, a number of resolutions were passed without much discussion. The first referred to the position of Indians in South Africa and to the Natal Ordinance and appreciated the services of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others.

The second was about the death of Bi Amman, Sir Asutosh Mukerji and others.

The third while condemning the murder of Sir Lee Stack in Egypt condemned the reprisals of the British Government there for the purpose of humiliating and crushing the spirit of Egyptian Independence.

The fourth resolution was about Burma and expressed sympathy with Burmans for British repression and noted with regret the tendency among Indian settlers there to claim communal representation.

The next resolution was about Kohat and deplored the tension between Hindus and Muslims and the unfortunate exodus of Hindus and strongly urged Muslims to assure Hindus of full protection of property and asked them to invite them to Kohat again. The consideration of it was, however, postponed.

ANOTHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

The Subjects Committee reassembled, this morning, when the revised draft resolution as framed by the Sub-Committee, last night, endorsing the terms of the Calcutta Pact, suspending the Non-Cooperation movement, including the Swarajists as an integral part of the Congress, and introducing the spinning franchise in place of the present four-anna franchise, and making several suggestions and appeals for the spread of Khaddar, with a view to the boycott of foreign cloth was discussed item by item. The resolution was moved by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., Swarajists, and seconded by Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya (Non-Swarajist).

MR. J. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A. (Swarajist, Bombay) moved, by way of an amendment, that, if on December 1st, 1925, there are not on the rolls of the Congress, five lakhs of members on the basis of the new franchise it should automatically be dropped, and the old franchise reversed.

Messrs. V. Ramdas and V. Chakrai (both Swarajists) opposed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment on the ground that it tied the hands of the Congress in advance, and fettered its discretion as to what the Congress should do after a year.

The amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was lost, a large majority voting against it.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani wanted to move the amendment that while the Non-cooperation Programme might be suspended it should be on the understanding that the programme of Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes was not dropped. This was ruled out of order by Mahatma Gandhi, as it was really an individual interpretation of the Pact which could not be allowed at this stage.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. V. J. Patel, (Bombay Swarajpist, M.L.A.) while believing in the use of Khaddar opposed the introduction of spinning as a franchise qualification, which would not only fail but shut out a large number of people, including Liberals and Besantites from the Congress. By raising such a barrier the national character of the Assembly would be gone, and the splendid work of the Unity Conference in Bombay would be undone.

After Mr. Patel had opposed the Pact on the ground that the spinning franchise was an obstacle to real unity of all Parties in the Congress, Mr. Kher, (a Bombay delegate) and another delegate, who is the secretary of the Karachi Congress Committee supported Mr. Patel's argument and added that the Pact was a bad bargain, and it would reduce the Congress to a few persons' show.

Mr. Cowjagjee, (Karnataka Delegate, wanted an assurance from Swarajist leaders whether they would respect the terms of Pact at all, because his information was otherwise.

Mahatma Gandhi advised that there should be no heat imported into the discussion and wanted that every Swarajist should have freedom to vote.

PANDIT M. NEHRU EXPLAINS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, explaining the constitutional position of the Swaraj party declared it was a compact disciplined body. Discipline was first as well as the last word in its Constitution. The Swaraj Party members could express here their individual views but they must abide by what the General Council would later decide as to its work in connection with the Congress work, but the Pact had been confirmed by the Party itself. He did not ridicule the Pact, although he had a definite suspicion that the Franchise could not work properly. But Messrs. Das and Nehru had put their signatures to the Pact and it was unjustifiable to doubt the intentions of the Party.

Mr. Yakub Hasan (Madras) feared that clever politicians like Pandit Motilal were trying to win Mahatma Gandhi to their side so that their party would gain importance and they would be able to capture a larger number of people out of the Congress.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—Is that a calamity?

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—I fear that the Swarajists would throw the blame for their not [illegible] at the Congress

itself. That is what I infer from Pandit Motilal's speech. Let every Swarajist be free to vote as he likes, and then the position will be clear.

A Swarajist delegate said that the Swaraj Party had given great battle to the bureaucracy at a time when the No-Changers were sleeping. The Swaraj Party was now in the same position as the Congress, because by accepting the Spinning Franchise they also feared that their membership would diminish but the patriotic feeling was there and they had accepted it.

MR. DAS' FIGHTING SPEECH.

Mr. C. R. Das made a fighting speech, in which he denied the charges of hypocrisy and inconsistency. There was no inconsistency in the attitude of the Swaraj Party, because at the Ahmedabad meeting they fought for the right to refuse to spin and that right had been restored in the Pact.

The Swarajists only rebelled against the obligation to spin in order to remain members of the Congress. The No-Changers were only themselves confining to the Constructive Work but the Swarajists were not only having the Constructive Work but doing other work as well. The Swarajists had never been opposed to spinning and Khaddar work, but they could not accept the proposition that a representative in the Congress Committee who had been elected by voters would cease to be representative unless he personally spun. "I confess my belief in spinning is not so robust as that of Gandhiji, but a conviction steals upon me that it will be a great success. I cannot spin but Gandhiji says that it is easy to spin. I shall make an attempt.

Mahatma Gandhi:—Under my tuition (Laughter).

Mr. Das:—Yes. If I do not come under Regulation III of 1818. We have heard about the Czarist discipline. I don't know if that gentleman who spoke so is a Swarajist or half Swarajist.

Mr. Patel:—Put it in any way. When you are thinking of half spinning you can think of half Swarajist as well.

Mr. Das: Let me explain that the Swaraj Party acts together, but it does not think together. There is nothing wrong in that position. They have made up their minds in the General Council on a certain way. There may be difficulties, but how can any Swarajist say that he will not follow the Party's decision? It is a battle that we are having with the bureaucracy. The Swarajists never rebelled against the Congress. They only said that they would bring the Congress round and they have succeeded partially in that attempt.

A voice:—Question?

Mr. Das: The party has succeeded, because it has moved like one man and it will never succeed unless it moves like one man.

I don't think that there is any question of conscience which comes in at all. If any member of the Swaraj Party feels it against his conscience to follow the disciplinary rules, then it is his duty to leave the Party. Being within the organisation, he cannot dishonour its rules. We are still at war with the bureaucracy and we have pledged ourselves unreservedly to follow Gandhiji. It is not for me to weigh things nicely and say whether the Spinning Franchise is going to succeed or fail. What is necessary is faith. My conviction is that the Spinning Franchise will lead to great things for the future of our country." (Applause.)

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali was the last to speak. He supported the Pact, because the Spinning Franchise was very important. He feared that the Swaraj Party consisted of many simples and simpletons.

Gandhiji objected to the word simpletons and Maulana Mahomed Ali withdrew it.

The Maulana continued:—Some of them had declared that they did not believe in spinning and on account of their unwillingness would have to make others spin. Yet, Gandhiji was willing to accept even that yarn. If this franchise failed the whole nation would fail to achieve the object. There were some who believed not in the Charkha but in the sword. The speaker did not believe in the sword for India. Swaraj that would be established in India would be one in which the sword would be sheathed. They wanted Swaraj, even the Bunya (merchant) who was prepared to make sacrifice. This was an age of Bunyas and Bunyas now led them. (Laughter.) They must only harness their patriotism. This could be done by the Charkha, which was stronger than the sword. Hence the Spinning Franchise, which meant the minimum sacrifice of the maximum number. There was enough excitement in spinning at the Charkha. If a German professor with a long name would say that Charkha was the only method of attaining freedom then India would unhesitatingly accept it. But, because it was said so by an Indian, people doubted it. Let them all become Charkhamad and pass these resolutions.

The resolution was put to vote and passed by 116 votes to 19, there being only a few neutrals. Lala Lajpat Rai was among those who voted against it. Mr. V. J. Patel, who started the opposition was not seen at the time of the voting. The changes in the Constitution of the Congress consequent on the adoption of the Spinning Franchise were made.

The Subjects Committee adjourned till this evening.

ALTERATIONS IN DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

SUB-COMMITTEE CONCLUDES LABOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Subjects Committee of the Congress concluded labours late last night. Although the basis of the Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions has been maintained, the draft resolution as emerged from the Sub-Committee points to several alterations that have been made in the former. The first clause that the Congress welcomes the introduction of spinning as a token of earnestness and determination of the people to achieve national purpose is retained intact, but the second clause in which every Congressman was warned against regarding the requirements in respect of hand-spinning and Khaddar to be the maximum expected of him has been deleted. So also Mahatma Gandhi's recommendation that every Congressman should personally spin at least half an hour a day till the boycott of foreign cloth is achieved, has been removed. Now not only the Princes of India but the wealthy classes as well and members of political and other organisations not represented on the Congress and Municipalities, Panchayats and such other institutions, are requested to extend their help to the spread of khaddar.

The most important deletion is the clause suggested by Mahatma Gandhi appealing to the Europeans who claim to be friendly to India to help the nation to revive her ancient industry and to achieve the boycott of foreign cloth.

REQUESTS TO MERCHANTS.

On the other hand, merchants engaged in foreign cloth are requested to appreciate the interests of the nation and discontinue further importation of foreign cloth and yarn. The appeal to Indian Mill-owners to restrict their operation in the Areas which have not come under the Congress influence is retained intact.

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

The changes necessitated by the introduction of the spinning franchise in the Congress Constitution have also been made. Any member of the Congress in case of illness, unwillingness, or other cause, could produce 2,000 yards of yarn spun not necessarily by any deputy but by any other person. But no person shall be a member of two parallel Congress Organisations at one and the same time. The subscription of 2,000 yards of yarn may be paid in instalments, in advance.

SPINNING HALL OPENED.

GANDHIJI'S PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi opened the Spinning Hall this morning previous to the Subjects Committee meeting. Some missionary ladies attended the function with children. About 100 spinners are working here daily, and it is expected that more will join shortly. In reply to a request for a speech Gandhiji spun for about 20 minutes, as he perhaps thought that was more eloquent than any speech he could deliver.

KARNATAK AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

Capt. G. Srinivas Murthi, President-elect of the First Karnataka Ayurvedic Conference arrived here this evening. Among other distinguished Vaidyas to receive him were Krishna Sastri Kanjde of Poona Dr. A Laksmipatoi of Madras and Vijia Saradhi Acharya of Masula. The Ayurvedic Section of the Exhibition is flooded with exhibits from various parts of the country. The most important being Sastric medicines sent by the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy of Madras.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

Over 300 delegates are coming to attend the first Karnatic Ayurvedic Conference at Belgaum. Some 50 delegates from Mysore and other places are already present in the camp. 50 more are expected this evening. Vaidya Panchanan Krishnashastri Kavade of Poona has specially come this morning at the request of the Reception Committee to examine the exhibits of the Ayurvedic Exhibition. Dr. A. Laxmipati of Madras is to come this evening with 300 exhibits and a magic lantern to exhibit his articles. Captain G. Sriniwas Murti, Principal, School of Indian Medicine, Madras, the President-elect is coming to-morrow. The Conference meets on Wednesday morning. An Ayurvedic dispensary has been specially opened in the Congress camp for the Congress delegates.

MYSORE SWARAJ PARTY PROPAGANDA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

The Mysore Swarajya Party propaganda campaign was continued to-day. Messrs. J. Bhimrao, A M T Acharya, H V Subrahmanyam and Modak of Bombay addressed the meeting. They exhorted the peasant classes to capture the Congress and make it a real mass movement, as failure to get Swaraj till now was due to the neglect of the masses by the educated classes in spite of Mahatmaji's behest. It was therefore said, Deshbandhu Das had taken up village organisation work in Bengal. The speakers wound up by requesting the Karnataka people to follow Deshbandhu Das by joining the Swarajya Party.

ALL INDIA LIBERAL FEDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

Several well-known leaders are expected to attend the All-India Liberal Federation which begins its sessions day after to-morrow. The Reception Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Sen is busy making arrangements and a large number of delegates are expected to attend the Federation. Dr. R. P. Paranjpee President-elect of the Federation is expected here to-morrow afternoon. Prominent leaders including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Provash Chundra Mitter, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and N. K. Kelkar are expected to arrive here [illegible]

has already arrived and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani is coming this evening.

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE

The Chairman of R. C. of the A. I. V. Conference writes from Madras:—

The Third Session of the All-India Veterinary Conference will be held in the Veterinary College Hall, Vepery, Madras at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 29th December. A. D. MacGregor Esq., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Principal, the Bengal Veterinary College, will preside.

THE BAHAI CONVENTION.

The Bahais of India will be holding their 5th Annual Meeting in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on 29th, 30th and 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

The Convention will afford opportunity to enquiries on this Great Movement and to listen to various teachings and basic principles.

The public are cordially invited.

Mrs. J. Stannard who will be one of the speakers has postponed her departure from India till January 15th in order to attend the Conference.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

FALL OF TIRANA AND SCUTARI.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Belgrade:—According to this morning's newspapers a column of Albanian insurgents entered Tirana, yesterday evening. Scutari has also fallen after half an hour's battle in which the rebels commanded by the ex-Premier, Ahmed Beg Zogu, beat the Fanoli troops.—Reuter.

400 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

ALLEGED SECRET TERRORIST SOCIETIES IN RUMANIA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Bukarest.—Detectives arrested about 400 Communists in different towns in Rumania, yesterday evening. The prisoners, it is alleged, belong to secret terrorist societies in touch with the Soviet.—Reuter.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

AN EXCELLENT SHOW.

Bombay, particularly the artistic section should be thankful to the organisers of the thesophical convention for affording it the opportunity of witnessing an excellent artistic show. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the Elphinstone High School is instructive from more than one point of view. It is true that it has very little to offer by way of an interesting display of the art craft. But the paintings, a modest number comparitively but sufficiently attractive, are well worth the visit by everybody interested in the developments in Indian art. Every one must, therefore, visit it. The paintings are arranged and roughly classified in the two rooms on the first floor of the School. Their arrangement and selection is simple and thoughtful and artistic. Fortunately, the rooms in the School have provided the right space. The classical schools represented by copies of Ajanta, Bagh and Sittanvasal frescoes, and work of the modern Bengal School in the first room, and, exhibits from the Shantiniketan the Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, the Andhra Jatteeya Knlashala and the Andhra School of Oriental Art deserve more than passing attention. It may be pointed out, however, that those who miss the opportunity given by the Theosophic convention will miss a good deal.

ILLNESS OF HEIR APPARENT OF PALANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, Dec. 24.

Nawabzadah Iqbal Mohamed Khan the only son and heir of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has been since a week suffering from enteric fever and is under the treatment of Drs. Colonel Watson of Ajmere and Mulgaoker of Bombay assisted by the State Chief Medical Officer. This news has caused immense anxiety amongst all here who are praying to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of the royal patient.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHURIN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived at Howrah this morning by a special train. They were received by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading and Lord and Lady Lytton. After a brief conversation the Viceroy and Lady Reading left the station. Their Royal Highnesses then motored to the Government House where they will be guests of the Governor and Lady Lytton during their stay.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading visited the Victoria Memorial.

His Excellency the Viceroy watched the first round of Esra Polo tournament in Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Simpson in Calcutta on Tuesday.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, on his way to Lahore on Wednesday stopped at the Amritsar railway station. His many friends, including Sir Gopaldas, greeted him and entertained him at tea. A garden party has been arranged by Mr. Isser on the 26th instant.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

ARRIVAL IN NAIROBI.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Nairobi Dec. 23.—The Duke and Duchess of York arrived here this afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Governor and spend Christmas here.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

An immense concourse of Indians, Goans, Europeans and Natives lined the decorated streets to welcome the Duke and Duchess of York. Nairobi station was tastefully decorated, and it presented an attractive appearance. On their Royal Highnesses' arrival at the platform the Governor presented to them the high officials, including the Bishop of Mombasa, the Executive Councillors, the Mayor and the Chief Justice.

Addresses of welcome from the Municipality, Indians, and Goans, were then read, to which H. R. H. the Duke made a collective reply, expressing his gratefulness for the welcome and his delight to be in their midst.

Their Royal Highnesses escorted by the Governor then motored to the Government House, where they will spend Christmas.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

DISCUSSION WITH DOMINIONS & INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter is informed that the British Government, to-day has telegraphed to the Government of Dominions and India with a view to ascertaining whether it will be possible to arrange a special meeting of the Imperial Conference, early in March, to discuss the questions arising out of the Geneva Protocol. The object of the Conference is a full and frank discussion of the nature and the extent of the responsibilities which will be involved for the whole Empire by the ratification of the Protocol. There is no question of any special lines having been already laid down by the British Government but everything will be left for a complete and frank discussion on the part of the Dominions.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH TREATY.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Irish Free State's reply to the British Note regarding the registration of the Anglo-Irish Treaty is published by the League. The Free State disavows the intention of entering into a controversy regarding the intentions of any individual signatory of the Covenant, but it is unable to accept the contention that the clear unequivocal language of Article 18 is susceptible of any interpretation compatible with the limitation which the British Government now seek to read into it.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. W. CROSLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The death has occurred of Mr. T. W. Crosland, poet and journalist.—Reuter.

[Mr. T. W. H. Crosland was born in 1868. He was Assistant Editor of the "Outlook" (1899-1902); Editor of "The English Review" (1905); Assistant Editor of "The Academy" (1908-11). His publications include "The Lord of Creation" (1904); "The Wild Irishman" (1905); "The First Stone" (1912); "The Showmen" (1915); "The Soul of a Crown Prince" (1915).]

LONDON-PARIS AIR EXPRESS CRASH.

NINE PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Nine persons have been killed by the London-Paris air express crashing at the Croydon aerodrome, this morning and bursting into flames. The victims are the pilot and eight passengers.

UNRAVELLING OF LEGAL KNOT.

WILL CAPT ARTHUR BE EXTRADITED?

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Judicial authorities are likely to have several weeks' unravelling of a legal knot on which depends the extradition of Captain Arthur, late Aide-de-Camp of Raja Sir Hari Singh. The latter was examined for two and a half hours, this morning, after which he was remanded to prison where he remains at least over holidays.—Reuter.

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir arrived here this morning by a special train.

KOHAT REFUGEES.

FIVE MORE HINDUS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Further news received from Rawalpindi shows that five more Hindu refugees have been arrested by the Kohat police. On their arrest, they were garlanded and taken in procession to the City police station accompanied by hundreds of Kohat Hindus shouting "Hindu Dharma ki Jai."

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

CAUSES OF DIFFERENCE

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S VIEWS.

The following is a full report of the speech delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who spoke, after Pandit Motilal Nehru, on the Hindu-Muslim question the other day in Allahabad:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The very first remark that I will make is that we all feel deeply indebted to Pandit Motilal Nehru for the thoughful and thought-provoking address he has delivered to you, young men this evening. (Cheers.) I consider it a piece of particularly good luck that I should be associated with an address on this subject, because on the Hindu-Moslem question I have more or less held the same views as he has during the last 25 years and as I have reflected more and more, on this problem, I have myself come to hold similar conclusions. If you will allow a personal reference, when this issue was raised in the Legislative Council several years ago he and I were colleagues in the Council in 1916. Howsoever much he may now regret the fact that he supported the communal demand of the Mahomedans at that time I have no such regrets. He and I stood shoulder to shoulder together and I very well remember that at that time the "Leader" ran him down as much as myself. I have no regrets for the attitude that I adopted then. In judging of the Mahomedan history of India to which he has referred this evening we have no right to apply to those times the standards which we apply to the present Governments. The idea of nationalism and the idea of democracy as we understand it to-day, were absolutely unknown in those times. The idea of nationalism is an idea of very recent growth even in European history. It is the gift of the nineteenth century. Therefore we have no right at all to apply those standards to the Governments of those days or to the conduct of the Mahomedan rulers of those days, which we must apply to the conduct of the rulers of the present day. But there is one remarkable fact which is sometimes forgotten, and it is that Mahomedans were themselves an Asiatic people. They came from one part of Asia into another and settled down in India and made India their home. Their mode of living and their whole civilization were very much allied to ours and indeed one result of the advent of Mahomedans in India was the growth of a mixed civilization and a mixed culture. The result of the impact of these two civilizations and cultures was the growth of a common culture and civilization which was the dominant factor in the life of the nation, at least in Northern India. (Hear hear.) Now the levelling influence of a common culture had to my mind a great deal to do with the removal of those acerbities which naturally existed at an early stage of the advent of the Mahomedans in India. Speaking 30 years ago when I was a young man, a student I remember distinctly coming across Hindus who were quite as profound in their knowledge of Persian and Arabic as any Mahomedan and who were as profoundly ignorant of Sanskrit as anybody could have been. I probably am one of them. (Laughter.) I remember there was far more in common between the Hindus and Mahomedans of 30 years ago than there is between the Hindus and Mahomedans of to-day who swear by John Stuart Mill and Col. Wedgewood.

DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Well you will probably ask me why those differences have arisen. Many of them are due to the spirit of revivalism which accompanied the growth of English education in India. A good deal of that spirit in this country was originally due to the very disinterested and otherwise laudable efforts of those who are known as orientalists. Again, if you go back to the seventies and the eighties of the last century, you will find that a wave of religious revivalism passed over the country with the result that before we took to politics we took to religion much more easily—due probably to historical predisposition—with the result that you had organisations among Hindus like the Arya Samaj, the Brahmo Samaj etc. There were corresponding organisations more or less of the same type growing up among the Mahomedans. Again just about that time sprang up a desire among us to educate our own communities in our own denominational colleges. I do not mind making a confession to you that when the idea of the Hindu University was mooted I was somewhat of an enthusiastic supporter of it. I have lived to regret my enthusiasm. It is not that I do not appreciate or value the work which the great Hindu University on one side and the Mahomedan University on the other side are doing. But one cannot get away from the fact that howsoever valuable the culture which they teach may be the very fact that they are denominational universities makes the minds of young men studying in those universities run in certain grooves which are peculiar to those institutions. Those are the inevitable consequences of denominational institutions. When you bear in mind all these facts taken together and when you also remember that those are the factors which have been operating in our national life during the last 30 or 40 years, is there much reason for you to feel surprised that there should be disruptive tendencies at the present moment working among us much more powerfully than tendencies of a unifying character? I am not in the slightest degree surprised. I therefore particularly appreciate the idea which has been put before you this evening by my distinguished and respected friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the idea of a joint organization where Hindu and Mahomedan young men will unite together while yet they are uncontaminated by degrading or depressing influences, to work for the common good of the country. But, gentlemen, while I welcome that suggestion and while I should be very willing to promote it provided we can get genuine and earnest young men to join a movement like that, young men who would be wedded to the national ideal and who would divorce all communal ideas from their minds, cannot forget the reality of the situation at the present moment. I admit, that the desire for communal representation either in public bodies or in the services of the country is certainly not consistent with true democratic notions. On principle it cannot be defended. But you have got to deal with actualities of the situation. Rightly or wrongly—I believe wrongly—communal representation in this country has come. Whether it has come to stay for a long a short period is a different question. I certainly hope and believe that is the hop of every far-seeing man that that desire will not be a long-lived desire among the Mahomedans. But there it is and you have got to reckon with it. Ever since 1906 that desire has become more and more pronounced. The question now is whether you can achieve progress in the immediate future. I am not talking of the distant future—by telling the Mahomedans, 'you shall not have communal representation' or, by saying 'by all means have communal representation if that will satisfy you, provided you recognise that it is only a temporary experient which is not to be resorted to, the moment the necessity for it is over.'

ASPIRANTS FOR LEADERSHIP.

'Now, again, it is said that it is all very well for politicians to talk of communal representation in the public services or in public bodies, but what about the much larger number of people who do not belong to what are called the educated classes and who, we are repeatedly told by our critics, have inherited a very large body of superstitious, prejudices and communal biases. I am not one of those who overlook the existence of these prejudices or biases. It will serve no useful purpose to do so. But at the same time I must enter a strong caveat against those who constantly day in and day out refer to these differences, forgetting the points of contact even among the masses. Well, it is no use exaggerating, those differences as it is no use under-rating or overlooking them. I hope I will not be misunderstood, but I do think the time has come when there should be some plain-speaking on this subject. I do not blame those poor wretches who break each other' heads and swell our jails half as much as I blame men of your class and my class. They are misguided dupes but the fact is that it is the calculating politician who must be held responsible for many of the differences which arise among the people and which lead to disturbances. I am pained to make that confession, but that confession has got to be made and it is best that it should be made. There are political ambitions to be satisfied. There are claims for leadership to be satisfied, there are claims for ministeries to be satisfied, there are claims for memberships of the Executive Council to be satisfied. I am not referring to any particular individual, but with the knowledge that I have got in various capacities both as an official of two years ago and as an irresponsible non-official of to-day (laughter), I am forced to come to that conclusion and I hope that the time has come when a public protest should be entered against men, who, howsoever high or distinguished they may be, desire to use these masses as pawns in the political game. (Hear, hear) Therefore it is up to you, young men who are in the spring-time of life, to look forward to the future with much greater hopes than men of Pandit Motilal's age or even my age can.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

'So far as these claims for representation in public bodies or in the public services are concerned, I do not mind telling you what I feel. Realising the humiliations under which we are working and the difficulties which surround us, I do maintain that it would be a mistake on the part of the Hindus to oppose at the present moment or for many years to come, the Mahomedans in their demand for communal representation either in the public services or in the public bodies. That is my conviction. You may say that I am entering into a' compromise with my ideals. But I am speaking as a practical politician. My friend the lecturer of this evening referred to the Lucknow Pact. I was present at the time when the Pact was arrived at. I am not at all sorry that it was arrived at at that time, though I recognise its deficiencies at the present moment and I realise that its life hangs by a thread now. I will not be more explicit about it as I have had something to do with it recently. But I do venture to think that the time has come when a settlement should be arrived at between the Hindus and Mahomedans with regard to their representation in public bodies and Legislative Councils. On what basis it may be arrived at, I do not think it would be right for any single politician to speak dogmatically. But one thing I venture to submit in regard to this matter and that is this: if you recognise the principle that minorities have got to be protected you will find that that principle will suggest to you solutions which should not be difficult of acceptance by the Mahomedans or by the Hindus. How it will be worked out, to what extent you will press that principle in one province, to what extent you will press it in another province, are questions that should be settled in calmer atmosphere than prevails at the present moment in this hall. (Laughter.)

EIGHT KOHAT REFUGEES ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

A Rawalpindi message states that eight Hindus have been arrested by the Kohat police from amongst the Kohat refugees at Rawalpindi. A resolution of congratulation has been passed by the general meeting of the refugees on their arrest.

EAST AND WEST.

"MR. A'S" MYSTERY.

THE BLACK ORDINANCE AND EGYPT.

A STRIKING SHOW.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Dec. 4, 1924.

MR. A. AND MYSTERY.

Much curiosity as to the identity of "Mr. A" has been qualified by the naming of "The Eastern Potentate." On the very eve of this disclosure the following reference appeared in the columns of the "Evening Standard", and have a considerable interest for Indian readers:—

"But in this drama of the Law Courts there is a certain monotony of infamy and cynicism and sordidness which, at first astonishing, ends by fatiguing the interest. The 'crook" who is nothing but a crook is no more interesting than the green-grocer who is nothing but a greengrocer."

This, it seems, is a little hard on an honest and useful tradesman,—but, to the more or less honest and occasionally useful journalist, crook and tradesmen are both only "copy." The writer proceeds:—"The hapless Oriental 'Mr. A.' is as unfortunate in his experiences of our country as our country is unfortunate in exposing to an Indian visitor the uglier side of its complex civilisation. He is the more unfortunate, we think, because the concealment of his identity for 'reasons of State' has only stimulated interest in his adventures. The concealment, so far as it applies at all, "only applies to this country: elsewhere the *'secret'* has been shouted from the house tops—or, rather, from the basements of newspaper offices. It is seldom that suppression of names serves a useful purpose. In this case it has clearly served none."

How pathetically careful of preserving the whitewash of a blameless empire, and how hopelessly collapsed when the corruption of our "complex civilisation" is exposed. It is to be doubted. all the same, whether this exposure actually waited upon the "Oriental Potentate Case."

CAPTURED 20 GERMANS AND £2,400.

An ex-Town Clerk has received "three years" for forgery, by means of which he robbed the Corporation. Three years for robbery and betrayal of trust in English,—four years for an alleged atempt to found a communist party in India, and the latter "could have entailed servitude for life." But the English thief had a fine war record and the Judge requests that his decorations shall not be taken from him. What a scream!

MEDICAL AID FOR RIFFIANS.

The appeal of the British Red Crescent Society for medical relief in the Riff (North Africa) is being vigorously taken up by the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore. (India). A strong Committee is being formed, consisting of Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan (moderate), Sir Mohammed Iqbal (a famous poet and "Pan-Islamist"), Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan (Extremist, so-called), and a number of other Muslims of all types.

LEADING INDIAN JOURNALS.

The Allahabad correspondent of the (London) "Daily Telegraph," in order to give added force to its warnings about "extremism", accords an unsolicited testimonial to the popular representative character of the "Chronicle." It quotes from "the *Bombay Chronicle*, now the leading Swarajist Journal in Western India and from the leading Mohammedan organ in Northern India, the *Muslim Outlook*."

The general conclusion of this correspondent are that the extremist press is infuriated by the British "firmness towards Egypt"; that said "Firmness" has created a very salutory impression; that "loyalists" anticipate from it the development of a "strong policy" in India; and that the *Pioneer* represents the views of responsible Indians. No doubt it does, in the sense of those Indians who by their deference to reaction are in part "responsible" for oppression, suppression and repression.

THE BLACK ORDINANCE.

There seems, however, to be a great amount of unity, over a wide range of Indian opinion, in opposition to the resurgence of a policy of force in Bengal. Here are men as widely separated in views as Mr. Sakaltvala M.P., and Messrs. Beni Prasad, D. P. Sinha and M. G. Desai on the other hand, uniting to call a public meeting for to-morrow evening at the Mortimer Hall, to protest against the Bengal Ordinance.

PROTESTS ON EGYPT.

As to the protests against "British firmness in Egypt." Tuesday evening saw an emergency meeting of the organisations whose chief function is the prevention of war preparatives. Yesterday the small but amazingly active "East-West Circle" held a meeting at Anderton's Hotel to protest against the British attitude and actions in Egypt and the Sudan. Among those present were Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. G. Desai, and many prominent representatives of varied races.

The following resolution was adopted: "This meeting of the East-West Circle regards with entire disapproval the manner and character of the reparations exacted by the British Government for the assassination of the British Commander of the Egyptian army; regards the implied threat of an interference with the waters of the Nile with horror,—and the Circle does not regard the basis of Egyptian claims to independence to rest on a British agreement of 1922, but on the fundamental rights of the Egyptian people and on the engagements of Britain during and previously to the Great War. It holds that the only just solution of the Egyptian problem lies in the complete evacuation of that country, including the Sudan by the British army."

A FEAST ON THE EAST.

I had the pleasure of attending, on Monday, one of those sumptuous regales of highly expert culture, spread before a non-paying audience regardless of expense, which the academic and other authoritative bodies of our land excel in. I am afraid poor harassed and half-starved Nationalism has little chance of offering such alluring fare to students or public. Yet, indirectly, any sort of lecture or exhibition that describes and illustrates national and racial culture is furthering the preservation and defence of that culture.

The feast to which I refer was offered by the University of London in collaboration with the Royal Geographical Society. The great "Central Hall" at Westminster was the place of gathering and it was, as was natural, filled. There were present university students, graduates and fellows, of many diverse races,—a distinguished and invited persons from the general public. All these gathered to see an exhibition of lantern slides in natural-colour photography, from the great collection of the educational patron and benefactor, Monsieur Albert Kahn. M. Kahn founded in the College de France a chair of Geography and instituted travelling fellowships for the furtherance of geographical knowledge. These benefactions have added materially to the knowledge not only of geteic facts but of racial distribution and relations. Monday's exhibition proved further that architecture and the other arts may equally be advanced by geographical researches.

It was decidedly a good thought on the part of the great College de France to entrust the explanation of the slides to persons who had held the travelling fellowships. The list of lecturers disclosed how far reaching has been the effect of the benevolences of the illustrious Frenchman.

A STRIKING SHOW.

There were four groups of slides, and they illustrated, respectively, some leading geographical features of Europe, Racial Types throughout Europe Africa and Asia, Muslim Architecture, and Chinese Architecture. In the absence of Mr. Ogilvie, the first and last were explained by Professor P. M. Roxby. Mr. Dudley Buxton, a traveller in Mongolia, explained the racial types, —and Mr. E. A. Benians of St. John's College, Cambridge presided over Muslim Architecture. I say "presided over" or "explained"—because no adequate word has ever been coined, for the art of following, as the accompanist follows a singer, the lantern slides produced by another person. In one sense it is a mechanical sort of art, unworthy of the name of lecturing; but like the art of the accompanist, it always exacts intelligence—without which it can actually spoils a performance,—and at the hands of an expert it rises to a level equal to that of the creative artist. This is soon seen, when an expert on a given question is 'following' or 'commentating' a set of second-rate slides. He transforms the exhibition in a first-class function. For this useful art we have no name, except that of lecturing,—whereas the grammarians of the bioscope have invented the word "cinelogue"—and I have just seen an interludist who explains the plots of operas described as an operologist! I cannot exclaim "My word!" because it is a word I distintely refuse to adopt. Nevertheless I anxiously search for the appropriate name for the tom-tom-player who ushers in and hurries off the sweet stream of slides, when he can secure an open space between the bursts of applause. If I had got a name for this lanternologist, I will have applied it in a superior and exalted form to the gifted men who explained M. Kahn's slides. Not only are they experts in their subjects, but the slides were of an extraordinary beauty.

Natural colour slides cannot, without danger, be left long in the hot rays of a powerful electric beam; and yet it is only a powerful illuminant that can penetrate them and project a satisfactory image. The expert French lanternist armed with effective apparatus, overcame the local difficulties of electric supply, and produced a fine result. And then we saw, many of us for the first time in our lives, the actual colour-scheme of Chinese tile-roofing,—the colours of the silk garments of Chinese officials of the higher grades, and the colours of geological formations in distant parts of the world.

Professor Roxby took us across France and Italy, across the Adriatic to Montenegro and Dalmatia, through the new dominions of "Greece", where beautiful mosques challenge the beauty of improving monasteries,—all more or less with a geological intent, but bringing out in the course of the demonstration a multitude of beauties.

At the close of he evening, Prof. Roxby again officiated at the description of China, truly a revelation to us all; and he managed to interland very valuable opinions as to the preservation of a race by the preservation of its culture.

PEOPLES; RACES; CULTURES.

Mr. Dudley Buxton, a traveller in Mongolia, carried us through racial types of Europe, from North to West of Africa, and then across to India. Mr. Buxton said that European type extended over North Africa also, and was mixed in varying degrees with other types to produce characteristic families. South of Morocco the Senegalese influence is felt. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Bisharin are the modern representatives of the Ancient Egyptians. (We have always been told that the Copts are the living descendants,—but it is never too late to learn). Flying with creditable speed to India, Mr. Buxton said that, if one is permitted to take the population of India *en masse* one would sum up as follows. The population of India is, in part, closely related to the peoples of Europe. It is, as to another part, related to the Eastern Mongols (Thibetans etc) He made an interesting reference to Bombay. Take any group of the people of that city and study the physical characteristics. There will be seen in the basic population evidences of the mixture of the invading races which came from Western Asia with the aboriginal people. Referring at a later stage to rice cultivation, the lecturer seemed to me to express the view that it is an error to suppose that rice, the chief food of Eastern Asia, is in itself a sufficient diet. He showed the cultivation of other vegetables in that same region, and I gathered (am I wrong?) that he considered that rice should be, and where possible is, supplemented by legumes.

Mr. E. A. Benians (Cambridge) won my heart at the very beginning by substituting "Muslim Architecture" for the always unsatisfactory "Saracenic" of which by the way no two people give the same definition

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

At the annual general meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Mr. T. H. Ross, Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report for 1924 said that in the case of the steel industry the results of protection had been contrary to expectations. The heavy import duties levied on imported steel had proved ineffective. No one had benefited and the steel industry in India to-day was in a more parlous state than it was six months ago. Something much more drastic than heavy import duties or heavy bounties was required to put the Indian steel industry on a sound basis. It appeared possible from Government's attitude and from the support given by the Legislative Assembly that further protection would be extended to the cotton mill industry. Much had been written and spoken in recent months on "the grave injustice" under which the mill industry of this country had been striving and on the excise duty which was considered to have been imposed for the protection of Lancashire, but the wonderful development and the financial stability of that industry in India amply contradicted those statements.

Speaking on the Bengal Ordinance on behalf of the Madras Chamber the President said that events in Bengal had fully justified the action of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARIFF BOARD.

LABOURS IN CALCUTTA CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Tariff Board concluded its labours to-day, after re-examining Sir Willoughby Carey and other representatives of the Titagur Paper Mills.

The President asked: "Do you think that bamboo is eventually going to be better than grass? Do you think that the Board ought to try and expedite the development of bamboo?"

Sir Willoughby said:—"The present added tariff which we are asking for would give us an opportunity of getting some money together and raising up of our finances (I am referring to all grass mills) which they all stand in need of at present time."

Mr. Ginwalla:—"Assuming that this additional protection is not adequate for bamboo paper then now are they going to continue until you are ready?"

Sir Willoughby Carey:—"Then the proposition would be to give a bounty to bamboo mills in order to help us or force us to speed up for getting over to bamboo."

NEXT BENGAL COUNCIL SESSION.

ORDINANCE BILL ONLY ITEM ON AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

It is understood that the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council has been fixed for January 7th and that the only item on the Agenda is the introduction of a Bill giving legislative shape to the Bengal Ordinance.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA.

NATIONAL CONVENTION'S DRAFT BILL.

FULL TEXT.

The following is the National Convention's Draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill circulated to the Indian Press and to Political Associations for opinions, comments and amendments:—

The National Convention (P. O. Box 904. Madras S.) issued this Bill as a First Draft, after preliminary discussions on December 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd 1924. It has desired its General Secretary, Dr. Annie Besant, to present it to the All-Parties' Conference, meeting at Delhi on January 23rd 1925, as a contribution to a discussion of the subject therein dealt with, and she will ask permission to present to the February meeting of the Convention at Delhi 1925, any draft scheme that may be formulated at the conference.

A Bill for submission to the British Parliament that it may be passed into an Act, to constitute the Commonwealth of India.

Whereas it is the desire of the Indian People to exercise anew the ancient and recognised right of self-Government, enjoyed by their ancestors from time immemorial, and to recognise H. I. M. the King Emperor as their Sovereign and the Protector of their Commonwealth, and to provide for that exercise of power from the village upwards in each successive autonomous area of wider extent, to be earned by good character and by increased knowledge or administrative experience, or public service.

And whereas it is necessary for the dignity, peace and contentment of the People of India and also for the welfare and continued amity of the British and Indian Nations, that India should be placed on an equality with the self-governing Dominions, sharing their responsibilities and their privileges, as a Free Nation in the Federation of Free Nations owing to allegiance to H. I. M. the King-Emperor.

And whereas it is convenient to continue the five areas of the Village (Gram or Mauza), the Taluka (Tehsil or Perganah), the District (Zilla), the Province (Rashtra) and India (excluding the Indian States) (Hindustan), as Units of Government.

And whereas it is necessary for the preservation of the liberty of the subjects and the efficient discharge of the functions of Government, that its three great spheres of activity Executive, Legislative and Judicial, shall be independent of each other while correlated in their working.

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the eventual creation of Provinces in areas where at present they do not exist, and for the division of Provinces found to be too large, and their delimitation for convenience of administration or other reason.

Be it therefore enacted by the King Emperor's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. The Act may be cited as the constitution of the Commonwealth of India Act.

ACT TO EXTEND TO KING'S SUCCESSORS.

2. The provisions of this Act referring to the King shall refer to His Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

3. It shall be lawful for the King with the advice of the Privy Council to declare by Proclamation that on and after a date therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of India shall be united in a Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of India.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT.

4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures may, at any time after the passing of this Act, make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

OPERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

5. This Act and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges and people of every province and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any province; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all Indian Ships and on all Ships within its territorial waters, the King's ships of War excepted.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

I. The liberty of the person is inviolable, and no person shall be deprived of his liberty in accordance with law and by ordinary Courts of Law, Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be invoked to prohibit, control, or interfere with any act of the civil or military forces of the Commonwealth of India, during the existence of a state of war or rebellion.

II. The dwelling or the property of every person is inviolable, and shall not be entered or expropriated or confiscated except in accordance with law.

III. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are, subject to public order or morality, guaranted to every person.

IV. The right of free expression of

(Continued on page 10.)

KOLHAPUR SENSATION

PROSECUTION ADDRESS

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 23.

At 11-30 a.m. on Monday the Hon. Mr. Karandikar continuing said:—The prosecution has led such evidence in this case as was found to be absolutely necessary, and legal while the defence has not confined itself to defending the accused, but has attempted to attack persons of position. The attack made by accused No. 1 on Mr. Usuf is of a very bad nature and is without foundation and false as is stated by Mr. Usuf in his deposition.

The complainant Sheikh Mohidin is an honest gentleman in the British Army and had to be sent from Kolhapur on Military duty. Everybody would sympathise with such a loyal man and it is the obvious duty of the Government to see that the family and dependents of such men got protection behind them when they are on duty. I need not say anything about Mr. Usuf's upright character. He was in the good graces of the late Maharaja and he was once holding the office of the Acting Diwan. He is a graduate of the Bombay University and being himself a Mahomedan, it is not in the least likely that he should entertain any bad motives towards the wife of another Mahomedan gentleman. The fact that the complainant is on the side of Mr. Usuf itself shows how much he is trusted by the complainant. There is no evidence in the case to prove that it was Usuf who had sent Nhanubi to the house of accused No. 1. If he wanted to keep Nhanu at Belgaum he could have kept her in the house of a Mahomedan gentleman of his acquaintance. Where was the necessity of changing her name to Putla and keeping her in the house of a Hindu and ask her to put on her head the saffron-mark. Mr. Usuf had no reason to do all these.

NOTICE IN "CHIKITSAK"

The notice to Mr. Usuf in the "Chikitsak" given by a common man like Krishna Bhat is not also a natural event. The very fact that he dares to demand from a man of Usuf's position the money expended on the woman by him for five months, and that too all of a sudden leads to the conclusion that a gentleman of equal standing and occupying the position of Acting Diwan must be at the bottom of that affair.

The marriage of the complainant with Nhanu is not illegal since the order of the late Maharaja referred to by the other side was not intended to be the law on that point and to be strictly and literally adhered to, but seems to have been published in the "Gazette" in order to keep the register of Mahomedan marriages in proper order. It was more of a recommendatory nature than mandatory. It could not have been intended to give the monopoly of solemnising Mahomedan marriages to the Kaji alone. It would be giving a ridiculous meaning to that order if it is construed that way.

Both accused Nos. 1 and 2 are guilty of the offence under Section 498, I. P. Code, because both had reason to believe that Nhanu was the married wife of some one. It must be admitted that it is an exaggeration made by the complainant when he states in his complaint that he had put on Nhanu's person ornaments worth Rs. 1,500 at the time of her marriage. But that should not be any reason to disbelieve the part of his story which is true. Nijam, the boy witness, must be believed. His testimony is worthy of trust beyond any doubt. It is true that the approver has behaved foolishly, but it is obvious that he is innocent. The application on which Mr. Shinde was ordered to investigate the matter contains the information that some rich and influential persons are involved in this matter. But Mr. Shinde must be congratulated on the tacts he showed in discriminating as to who should be placed before the Court as accused person and who not. If he had not shown this much foresight many important questions regarding the administration of this State might have got mixed up with this case and perhaps this case would have gone out of the proper jurisdiction of this Court.

It is evident from the statement of Nhanu that the Acting Diwan Balasaheb Gaikwad showed an amount of dilatoriness which helped the other side which is opposed to Mr. Usuf.

Krishna Bhat had visited Khochikar's house before the first notice to Usuf was given and Nhanu was brought to Kolhapur not by Usuf's man but by Bapusaheb Khochikar, a brother of the accused.

TUESDAY'S HEARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 24.

The trial against Khochikar Brothers continued on Tuesday when Mr. Karandikar concluded his speech on the prosecution side. He said the present Acting Diwan to satisfy his old grudge against Usuf helped the accused family by giving a loan of Rs. 5,000 from the State Treasury, taking undue advantage of an order from His Highness. Mr. Karandikar also urged that the allegations made by one Narayan Chavan against a great and noble man like the Chief of Kagal were fabrications for which another trial will be launched.

Mr. Desai, defence pleader, took objection to this statement at this stage. However, Mr. Karandikar promised his friend of the coming trial. Mr. Karandikar also urged the Judge and assessors to keep aside the matters involving great personages as they had no direct bearing on the main case. The Judge explained to the assessors the nature of the case and the law-points. Then both the assessors gave their opinions. Shirgaonkar found accused No. 1 and No. 2 guilty under Section 498. Sabnis found accused No. 1 not guilty under any section and No. 2 guilty under both sections 366 and 498. This trial continued from day to day for 50 days and involved many great men and created great stir in Kolhapur.

Judgment is reserved.

ABANDON LUCKNOW PACT.

(Continued from page 7.)

kifa was vital to Islam, but he warned against election which resulted from votes of a country out of all proportion to its population. Speaking on the internal question, he laid emphasis on the protection of the minorities and deprecated two camps among Muslims and urged that the Khilafat Conference should provide a common platform for all Muslims. He pleaded for common National Programme, because the present dissensions were distracting the country and hoped Belgaum would provide it.

Dr. Kitchlew in his Presidential Address condemned the British action in Egypt wished further successes to Abdul Karim in Morroco and appreciated the services of Ibn Saud to Islam. He dwelt at great length on the communal dispute in the Punjab. He admitted that Mian Fazli Hussain's policy was its cause but the Mian's policy was just and the Hindu agitation against it was unjust and selfish. Messrs. Gandhi, C. R. Das and Chintamani, he said, had satisfied themselves about the justice of Mian Fazli Hussain's policy. The only solution of the communal troubles, in the opinion of Dr. Kitchlew, was that the Lucknow Pact should be abandoned, that representation to elected bodies should be solely on the population basis, that recruitment of services should also be gradually made on a population basis subject to efficiency.

Dr. Kitchlew will conclude his address to-morrow.

Dr. Kitchlew reviewed the history of the Khilafat and how they came to adopt Non-Co-operation because all constitutional methods failed. He ironically referred to the attempts of Pundit Malaviya to arrange a Round Table Conference and bring about an understanding between Lord Reading and Mahatma Gandhi, which however failed. At this time when Non-Co-operation was at its height, it was brought to dead halt by Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli. In the meantime the spark had been lighted in the Punjab which was to ignite the Punjab and other provinces in conflagration. Mian Fazli Hussain's policy was undoubtedly the cause of this Hindu-Muslim dispute Though the speaker did not favour Mian Fazli Hussain's policy of co-operation and consequent opposition to the National Programme, he felt bound to declare publicly that the Mian was only trying to do justice to the Muslim community. Leaders like Messrs. C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Chintamani and lately Mahatma Gandhi had examined the Mian's policy and were satisfied that it was just.

A SELFISH AGITATION.

Dr. Kitchlew declared that the Hindu agitation in the Punjab was selfish and unjust. In the last election the Swaraj Party of the Punjab really became a Hindu party of the province in the Council. When the feelings between Hindus and Muslims were becoming strained, Pundit Malaviya started Sangathan and Muslims, therefore, organised a counter-movement. The real cause of the trouble in the Punjab was, however, economic because the entire trade and majority services were in the hands of the Hindus. In his opinion the solution was easy provided they observed the following, namely, that all elections should be arranged on a population basis, that the electorate be mixed, there should be no special representation, recruitment in the Services be gradually made on a population basis subject to the requirements of efficiency, the Lucknow Pact, he said, should be burnt. Special protection to the minorities should take the form of a provision that when a question affected a minority a two-third vote should decide the question.

As for Kohat riots though they were due to Hindu firing he hoped Kohat Muslims would welcome Hindus back.

SUPPORT TO SIKHS.

Dr. Kitchlew strongly pleaded for support to the Sikhs and urged the Khilafatists to make the Sikh cause their own.

Touching the questions of Islamic interest, he said though the original ground on which the Khilafat movement was based had shifted, the question of election of a Khalifa by a World Muslim Congress was of vital importance. He wished further successes to Abdul Karim in Morocco. He wanted Indian Muslims to await the report of their delegation to Hedjaz and not to believe the propagandist reports about Ibn Saud. He condemned the British action in Egypt, but hoped that before long Egypt would recover its Independence. Generally, however, he was glad to find that the Islamic countries outside were improving their position, but would Muslims of India lag behind?

At this stage the Conference adjourned till to-morrow, when Dr. Kitchlew will conclude his address.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Army Department:—Colonel D. B. Sangster has been appointed Brigade area commander with temporary rank of Colonel on staff.

Major-General Sir H. C. Holman to be first class district Commander.

Major-General H. F. Cooke to be second class district Commander.

Lt.-Col. E. C. W. Conway Gordon will be on full pay while employed as Commandant, Equitation School, Sagour.

Lt.-Col. R. St. J. Hickman, Surma Valley Light Horse, resigns his commission.

A correspondent writes from Nasik:—Miss Florence Simmonds delivered a very interesting lecture on Tennyson on Saturday the 20th instant in the New English School.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE REGARDING A WILL

SOLICITORS ATTESTATION QUESTIONED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah).

Bai Manibai ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Administrator General of Bombay ..... Defendant.

One Poonja Jeram died in 1919 having prior to his death published his Will dated 14th February 1918. Under this Will the testator devised the major portion of his estate to charitable purposes and appointed trustees to carry out his wishes. The Will was executed at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., and was duly attested by Mr. Darashaw Bejonji a partner in that firm since diseased, Mr. Rajendra Nath his managing clerk, also since diseased, and one Arjoon Shivji the testators Mehta.

The trustees under the Will, having failed to take out a probate and to administer the estate the Advoate-General made an application to the Testamentary Registrar that the grant of Letters of Administration should be given to the Administrator-General. The attesting witness Darashaw made an affidavit in support of this application wherein he stated that the Will was duly executed by the testator at his office on 14th February 1918, as appeared from an entry in his diary of that date.

The Registrar thereupon issued the grant of letters of administration with the Will annexed in favour of the Administrator-General in 1922 and since then the estate of the deceased has been administered by him.

In the beginning of 1924 Bai Manibai the plaintiff abovenamed started correspondence with the Administrator General through her Solicitors wherein she challenged the genuineness of the Will and claimed the estate as being the nearest heir and next of kin of Jeram being his niece. The Administrator General having refused to recognise her claim she filed this suit.

Mr. Pocock instructed by Messrs. Bhimji and Co. appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Engineer instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the defendant.

At the outset his lordship intimated that according to the usual practice when a ... was challenged the burden of proof lay on the party who wished to prove the same. His lordship therefore called upon defendant's counsel to prove his case.

Mr. Engineer in opening his case said that the plaintiff had gone the length of impugning the signatures of the attesting witnesses Darashaw and Rajendra. Besides the plaintiff made an allegation that the Will was not signed by the real Poonja Jeram but by some other mysterious person posing himself as such and that at any rate the document was not signed at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co.

Counsel submitted that these allegations were deliberate falsehoods. The diary of Mr. Darashaw which was kept in the regular course of business would give the direct lie to these allegations. Under date 15th February 1918, Darashaw had made an entry regarding the testator attending his office and executing the document in his and his managing clerk's presence. Besides in his affidavit Mr. Darashaw had repeated this on oath and to counsel's mind it was inconceivable why this written word of Darashaw should not be believed. As to the fact that the signature on the Will was that of Darashaw Mr. Payne who was familiar with his handwriting would depose to it. The suit was a vexatious one on the face of it and would never have been brought if the attesting witnesses were alive. Counsel therefore prayed for its dismissal with costs.

JUDGMENT.

After some evidence was gone into, his Lordship delivered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs observing that there was no reasonable ground for doubting the genuineness of the Will and that the plaintiff was actuated to make this futile attempt simply because the attesting witnesses were dead and gone. The diary and the affidavit of Mr. Darashaw were in his lordships opinion proof conclusive as to the Will having been duly executed and attested. The plaintiff's application was not a bona-fide one and he therefore ordered her to pay the costs of this misconceived litigation.

CORONER'S COURT.

LABOURER MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT.

Sumaya Tukaram (35) a Hindu labourer was working in hold No. 1 of s.s. "Celebus Maru" lying in the Princess Dock on Monday last when he met with a fatal accident. It appeared Sumaya was removing bales lowered by means of slings attached to the crane when another load was lowered and he was pressed by the weight of the load. He was extricated in an unconscious condition and removed to G. T. Hospital where he died the same evening. Death was due to fracture of the skull. At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Ezra Handicap Polo Tournament opened to-day under the auspices of the Calcutta Polo Association. Weather conditions were pleasant and there was good attendance. His Excellency the Viceroy was present and witnessed the whole of the game between His Excellency the Viceroy's staff and Bhopal. The latter were not fully represented, but gave their opponents a stiff game and were only beaten by a narrow margin of one run. The two teams were splendidly mounted and there was nothing to choose between them. During the first 'Chukker' the exchanges were pretty even, neither side scoring. During the second 'Chukker' a foul against the Staff gave Bhopal an advantage which they at once seized, but the Staff retaliated in the next 'Chukker' and drew level. The fourth 'Chukker' was keenly contested Bhopal were within an ace of scoring, but a bad miss in front on their goal let the Staff in who won the game by two goals to one. The other two games proved tame. In the first the Cavalry School beat Alipore by eight goals to nil In the other Queens Boys beat Remnants by ten goals to

CRICKET AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Johannesburg.—The first of the five unofficial test matches arranged for Joel's cricket team began to-day. Joel's team scored 198 in the first innings, Tennyson making 57. Nupen captured 5 for 54. South Africa had made 54 for 2, when rain set in and stumps were then pulled up.—Reuter.

POONA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are the results of Tuesday's matches:—

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Fritchley beat Miss N. D. Joss 7—5; 6—1.

GENTS SINGLES.

1. Mr. Benton beat Mr. Date 6—1; 7—5.
2. Mr. Pereira beat Mr. G. V. Marathey 6—0; 6—1.
3. Mr. Pawar beat Mr. Ranade 6—4; 6—2.

GENTS DOUBLES.

1. Deodhar and Pereira beat Pardeshi and Mehendale 6—1; 6—3.

NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING.

UNITE AND ORGANISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a psychological moment in the history of our land, we are meeting at Belgaum. The greatest Indian of the day is to preside over the greatest Indian National Assembly. Let us pause and take stock of our affairs. For the last five years, we have been fighting amongst ourselves over Congress Creed and method of attaining Swaraj. At Amritsar, we wrangled over the Reform Act; at Nagpur over the Congress Creed; at Ahmedabad over the question of Independence; at Gaya over the Council Entry; and at Cocanada over the Congress Constitution and Rules! Whilst we have been thus fighting amongst ourselves, our country is industrially exploited and is economically drained to an extent, that has led us to sheer prostration to-day. And my dear countrymen, before you discuss any other question at the Congress, whether of Creed or of Communalism, please concentrate your attention on the hard realities of the day, and avoid academic discussions and debates.

Our Malady:—What is our malady to-day? We have been suffering from foreign exploitation, suppression and repression. This has survived on account of our credulity, simplicity, jealously and sycophancy. And that has brought us to general depression, destitution and desperation of our people.

Our Remedy:—For years, our remedy has been prayer and petition, deputation and protest. Of late, we have taken to non-cooperation, to Satyagraha and to Civil Disobedience. The latest method is of obstruction in the Councils.

Our Remissness:—But whilst prayers and petitions stirred up the classes, and non-co-operation woke up the masses, we must own without hesitation, that we have neglected the most important problems of our agriculture, industries, finance, and currency. We have also ignored merchants manufacturers and economists in our national deliberations. And in these matters we have erred, and erred gravely and grievously.

Came to Trade:—Let us all remember, that Britons came here to trade and stayed to rule! Even to-day, they are more of traders than rulers.

To-day, our textile industry is threatened; our iron industry is in danger; our cement factories are almost shutting up; our shipping companies have been all but ruined; our war-time industries are being wound up! The silver market is down; so are also the Cotton and Share markets! Merchants cannot trade, for they are so handicapped for finance, and so dubious about exchange! Manufacturers are in an unenviable state! Tens of thousands are unemployed! At this moment, are you going to discuss the questions of Creed and Constitution, of Independence or Swaraj within the Commonwealth? Or are you going to tackle the hard realities of the day?

Think and Act Like Soldiers and Businessmen.

If you are intent on fighting, then study its art. Note, that there is not always a march—there are halts and retreats as well. If you are out for obstruction only, please note, that here too, you have to take stock of your doings and achievements. You cannot carry on a national struggle against a foreign bureaucracy, when you ignore the sources of supply—the silver bullets—I beg of you, my dear countrymen, not to be obsessed by the questions of cooperation and non-cooperation. Your most important duty is to *cooperate amongst yourselves.*

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

May I submit it in all humility?

(1) *Unite All Forces*:—This is most important to-day. Let all patriots realize that our Motherland is threatened with further repression; and it behoves us all to unite our forces and have a kind of Federation.

(2) *Help Agriculture*:— Through the banks, and through the Cooperative societies, help our farmers to retain corn and cotton and jute,—and you will thus minimise famines and exploitation. If Bombay millowners could arrange accidents insurance amongst themselves, why cannot they join together in retaining cotton and check the Japanese exploitation?

(3) *Protect Industries*:—This is important and attainable, if we all take a vow for Swadeshi and carry on an intensive Swadeshi programme and campaign. Swadeshi will surely unify and strengthen us more than anything else.

Associate Merchants etc.:—In our National movement, let us bring in merchants, manufacturers and economists. For, let us not forget, that we have to fight an Imperial Trading Company. We have erred in isolating them, and they have erred in standing aloof. Let us cooperate and carry on the Swadeshi campaign hand in hand.

RESUME FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Though Gandhiji and the Poet are our great propagandists in foreign lands, yet they cannot counteract the evil effects of British propaganda in Europe and America against India. And for the trade, industry and finance of India foreign propaganda will be really helpful.

Help the Akalis.—To-day, they are fighting the battle of India's Freedom with perfect non-violence. They are harassed beyond words by the Punjab bureaucracy. Pray help them in time: and take it, that they will relieve the Hindu-Muslim tension in the Punjab.

Khadi, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Removal of Untouchability are essential for Swaraj. But my dear countrymen, for our very existence, there are those agricultural, industrial and economic problems, that are staring us in the face to-day. Resume Swadeshi straightway. Cooperate amongst ourselves. Unite all forces. Organise Labour. Associate Businessmen. Work and work, struggle and sacrifice for Swaraj! May Heaven help us! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A message from Jullundur states that Labh Singh, a Drawing Master in the Prince of Wales College, Dehra Dun, has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring Kishan Singh, the noted Babar Akali, in Jullundur City in February 1922 with a view to prevent his apprehension by the police.—A. P.

CAMMONWEALTH OF INDIA.

(Continued from page 9.)

opinion as well as the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, and to form associations or unions is guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public order of morality. Laws regulating the manner in which the right of forming associations and the right of free assembly may be exercised, shall contain no political, religious or class distinction.

V. All persons in the Commonwealth of India have the right to free elementary education and due arrangements shall as soon as possible be made by the competent authority for the exercise of this right.

VI. All persons have an equal right to the use of public roads, places of public resort, courts of justice and the like, provided they do not disturb public order or disobey any notice issued by a lawful authority.

VII. All persons of whatever Nationality, residing within the Commonwealth, are equal before the law, and shall be tried for similar offences in Courts of the same order and by Judicial Officers of the same grade; and no person shall escape the penalty annexed to any breach of the Law, on account of his Nationality or his caste or his class, or his occupation. There shall be no sex disqualification with regard to the franchises, membership of the Governments, of the Legislatures and of local bodies, and all offices, functions and powers shall be open equally to both sexes.

SUMMARY.

The legislative power is invested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate and a Legislative Assembly and a Governor-General appointed by the King is His Majesty's representative in the Common-wealth who will use such of His Majesty's powers and functions as His Majesty may delegate to him. The Senate shall be composed of one hundred citizens of mark sitting for six years (after the first Senate). A candidate for a senatorship shall have completed the age of thirty and must be a person eligible to the Legislative Assembly. There will be a panel of three times as many persons as ought to be elected and one third will be elected by the Legislative Assembly, one third by the Legislative Council and one-third nominated by the Senate. There may be added to the panel the names of ex-members of the Senate of the Council of State under the Government of India Act of 1919 who shall signify their wish to stand. The Senate elects its own president and deputy president.

Qualifications of members of the Legislative Assembly laid down and the number of members suggested is three hundred. Also the qualifications of electors. The speaker and deputy speaker shall be elected by the House. Provision is made for rules on details wherever necessary and the powers of the Parliament are defined.

The Executive power of the Commonwealth is invested in the King and his representative the Governor-General. The Cabinet shall be responsible to the legislature and his members must be, or become within a fixed time members of the legislature. The Prime Minister is nominated by the Governor-General who also appoints the members of the Cabinet styled ministers of states on the Prime Minister's nomination.

The command in chief of the military naval and air forces of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General as the King's representative.

Judicial power of the executive is vested in a supreme court and in such other courts as the Parliament creates. (Trade and finance are dealt with and the chapter is to be amplified).

The provinces are given provincial autonomy and are provided with a Legislative Council and ministers responsible to the Legislature. It sits for five years and elects its own speaker and deputy speaker. The general feature follow those of the Parliament modified as necessary. Power is given to establish a second Chamber if any province desires one.

The local bodies mentioned in the preamble are under the head of local Government and treat the constitution of the District Board Taluq and village with their electorates powers and functions on the same plan as the above.

MIDNIGHT OUTRAGES AT BASSEIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec 22.

Last week a serious outrage was committed at Palli in Bassein which it is suspected is due to the faction spirit which now seems to be rampant in the town owing to Church disputes.

One Mr. Ignatius DeMello is a prominent member of the Committee of the Bassein Catholics devoted heart and soul to the task of bringing about the extinction of the Padroado and certain reforms in Church administration. Owing to such action he and his family, it appears, have made many enemies.

His father Simao is an old man. He was staying by himself in a small cottage in a large part as a caretaker. He had a couple of dogs for companions. At midnight a gang of hooligans, who it is said, were Christians, broke into the cottage and committed a murderous assault on the old man, who received very bad injuries on his head and other parts of the body and it seems it was only owing to the protection of the dogs that a fatal result has not yet ensued. The victim was removed early in the morning to the hospital where he is detained for treatment.

A similar outrage has occurred at Nirmal; the victim in this case being one Vinkur De Almeida.

A MODERN HERCULES IN BOMBAY.

On Tuesday night the Grand tent of Prof Eknath Murti at Lamington Road was packed by a large number of audience. He has just arrived in Bombay for a short time with a complete troupe of clowns, jugglers and acrobats. The most wonderful cyclist Compaan did very splendid work of waltzing, skipping and playing music on one wheel. Prof. Eknath Murti showed his excellent feats of strength by taking a big stone on the chest and back and another stone was placed over it and it was broken by two persons with hammers. His next feast of strength was the stopping of a motor car of 8 to 10 horse-power. At the end of the performance a gentleman from the Ratnagiri District presented Prof. Eknath Murti, in appreciation of his skill and physical feats, a Rs. 50 note. Prof. Eknath Murti declared his intention of paying the sum to the Gorakashan Sansthn. Other performances of balancing, trapize etc., were also very much appreciated.

"THEOSOPHY, THE BASIC UNITY OF NATIONAL LIFE."

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

The delegates of the Theosophical Convention which is meeting in Bombay since Tuesday to celebrate the forty-ninth anniversary, had a pretty busy time on Wednesday.

The proceedings with the Indian Section Council meeting followed by esoteric school, T. S. metting and questions and answers meeting, etc. At 5-30 p.m. a public lecture was delivered by Dr. Annie Besant, the President, in the compound of the Elphinstone High School on "Theosophy as the basic unity of National life."

Dr. Besant said there were at present in India many difficulties and divisions which arose from want of true understanding of the realities and unrealities of life. Disagreement was merely due to misunderstanding. Coming to the word "nation" she said it was a biological individual, an entity, a separate being, or a separate part of a more complicated life. Life was the necessary energy expressing itself through different organs. The nation had for its life a portion of "Ishwar" or the Lord or the Ruler. The infinite variety of mankind was the "Ishwar" and the nation was the fragment of the "Ishwar" the ruler of the universe. The nation had a portion of "Ishwar" and the temperament and character of the nation developed in humanity and divided in races and divisions of races in order that men might manifest more and more the glory of Him who gave them birth. As the incarnation of a man was traced in his feeling and thought so national activities were governed by the national mind and national character. This explained the reason why men were at variance. For instance, an Englishman and an Irishman did not get on together because one had the Celt and the other had the Teutonic mind and emotions. Just as a man died so a nation died when her usefulness to humanity was gone. India was still living because she had still some wonderful gifts to give to humanity. Her contemporaries like Greece, Palestine and Persia were dead in civilization while India still lived and had survived all the vicissitudes. This also explained the question of Hindu-Muslim dissensions. Both these religions were based on philosophy and metaphysical acuteness and if the Moslems translated their great works in some modern languages they would find that there was no question of religious difference between Hindus and Moslems. The difference arose out of ignorance of the fundamental truth of the philosophy of the Moslem religion. The Hindu Kings in India had Moslem subjects and Moslem kings had Hindu subjects and they were happy and contented. The present difference between Hindus and Moslems was not due to religion but due to grasping the material gains where ambitious men desired prizes of posts, offices, franchise and deluded the ignorant that their religion was in danger. For the same reason Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement also failed. Mahatmaji's programme was ideal but his leaders failed him because they spoke one thing on the platforms and did quite the reverse in practice. For this reason only she had characterised the movement as impracticable and impossible though they had to appreciate the tremendous good to the country it had done in awakening public conscience.

She concluded her speech by appealing to her audience to view things from divine life which was the final solution of all difficulties.

QUESTIONS WOMEN ASK

Why do I continually suffer? What am I to do to regain health? These are questions many women are despairingly asking themselves as they feel strength and vitality steadily diminishing day by day.

The trouble with most of these women lies in the blood. They are anaemic—a condition especially common in the Far East—and because of this anaemia, or blood poverty, the bodily functions have lost regularity, the digestion has grown weak, the nerves have become run-down, the eyes lack lustre, the glow of health has faded from lips and cheeks, despondency and pains have taken the place of that joyous care-free vigorousness which should be every women's birthright.

What is the remedy? It is to restore to the blood, through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the redness, richness and strength which it lacks and whereby new life new energy, new health, may be carried through the veins to the nerves, to the organs, to every part of the system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing just this work for over five-and-thirty years. It is for this reason that they are famous as a Blood and Nerve Tonic remedy throughout the world.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

No matter whether you are man or woman, if you are a sufferer from any malady due to impure weak blood or disordered nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do you good. Your chemist sells them, at Rs. 2/- per bottle Rs. 11/- for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS

These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2¾ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

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BARODA RAJ PRAJA MANDAL.

MAHATMAJI'S AND KALIPARAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BILIMORA, Dec. 23.

A Baroda correspondent sometime back reported the postponement of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal extra-ordinary session that was to be held on January 3rd and 4th at Bilimora to a later date sometime in February. After the Gamdevi Taluka Samiti decided to extend its invitation to the session in question, suggestions from certain quaters reached Baroda central office to postpone the session to a later day in view of the postponement of His Highness' return and in consideration of the shortage of time for election of delegates from various districts in the State. The former plea was not worth much and as such appealed to a very few, since past traditions shew that His Highness' programmes change more oftener and it was therefore unwise to go on postponing the session *sine-die* along with the postponement of H H's return, the latter had much force in it. The Gandevi Taluka took its own time—and it was long after the decision of the Central body—to arrive at a decision and left very little time to the provinces for the election of the delegates. The President of the Mandal therefore, accepted the suggestion and negotiated with the Bilimora office, giving as a result, his decision in favour of the postponement and leaving to the latter the option and choice of fixing their own dates in accordance with their convenience. The Working Committee of the extra-ordinary session of the Praja Mandal met yesterday at Gandevi under the presidency of Mr. Burjorji Menghusi. The Secretary placed the whole correspondence that had passed between him and the President before the Committee for its consideration. The Committee accepted the president's decision and unanimously fixed 7th, 8th and 9th February as final dates which the Secretary was asked to communicate to the Central office as their final decision. This will now leave ample time to all Taluka Samities duly to elect their delegates and send them in large numbers to what promises to be the most momentuous session. It is expected that Baroda subjects will realize the importance of the session and muster strong from all parts, far and near of the Gaekwar's dominions. The Bilimora office expects to issue hence-forth regular bulletins to report the progress. Dr. Sumant Mehta, the moving spirit of the Mandal, is expected to arrive here to-morrow and stay with Mr. Rangildas Kapadia at the Praja Mandal Katcheri to watch and guide the preparations. He, in all likelihood, will go round the villages in the Taluka.

It is also understood that Mahatmaji has promised to pay a visit to the Kaliparaj area after his return from Belgaum, in all probability after the Sojitra Conference which Mahatmaji attends. Preparations for a fit reception are being made and the visit promises to give a fresh impetus to the Kaliparajs' efforts at self-purification A Kaliparaj Conference either at Vyara or another place near by is likely to be organised for the occasion.

RLY. DEVELOPMENT IN BURMA.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER VERY HOPEFUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Hindley the Chief Commissioner of Rlys., said he was very hopeful of further railway development in Burma. There was much undeveloped country which was in need of improved communications, but the scarcity of population in some of the most fertile parts of the province was the greatest handicap to advance. The difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour was a very definite handicap to rapid construction, but if that could be got over, he was convinced that there was a great future for railways in Burma. He hoped that it would be possible to undertake further important new construction in the near future. Railway development, however, would result in heavier traffic at the port and it would be necessary for the Port Trust and railway to look ahead and co-operate in improving the present facilities immediately. The necessary improvements in the port were closely connected with the problems of railway facilities and he was glad to find that future plans were being worked out in close consultation between the officers of the Port Trust and the railway officers.

Mr. Sim, the Financial Commissioner of Railways, who arrived in Rangoon last Wednesday, has been engaged since his arrival in consultation with the Burma railway officials regarding many important railway questions. The presence of both the Chief Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner of Railways has facilitated the settlement of various questions which were outstanding and consultations with the Agent have been taking place during the past few days in regard to railway policy generally and development in particular.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

In the presence of a large gathering of officials and non-officials the Governor opened last evening, the agricultural college at Mandalay. The Hon. U. Pu, Minister of agriculture, after giving a brief outline of the activities and achievements of the agricultural department since its inception expressed his hope that in the near future the college would be affiliated to the Rangoon University and a degree of B. Sc. in agriculture would be instituted.

His Excellency, in opening the College, said that the day was red letter day in the agricultural history of Burma. Speaking of research, the Governor said that if [illegible] against the [illegible] out it the science of agriculture will stand still and the teaching of agriculture will have little meaning.

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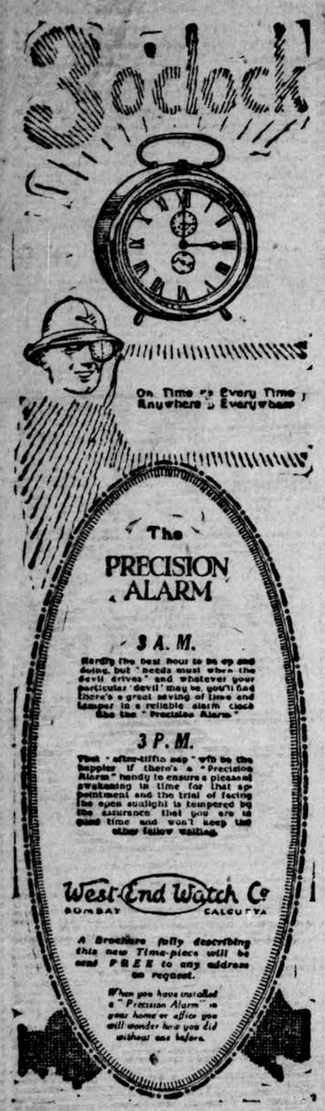
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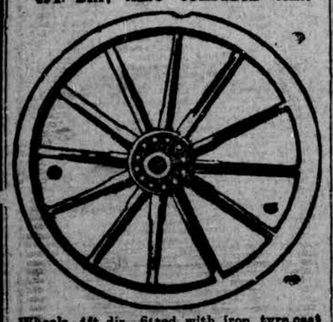

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